

THE NAPAN

Vol. XLIII] No 24 - E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CAN

D. & A. Corsets

are the acme of Corset satisfaction. New numbers to hand, prices from 50c to \$1.50. For a good figure and comfort wear D. & A. Corsets.

THE HARDY DRY GOODS COMPANY.

Cheapside - Napanee.

All Goods Guaranteed as Represented or Money Refunded.

RAIN CLOAKS \$2.00

Ladies' Rain Proof Cloaks in black, fawn or navy, full sizes, guaranteed not to crack or rub. Made of Paramatta Covering—\$2 00 each.

Another Millinery Bargain Saturday.

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Hats, new lots, latest styles. Values up to \$2.25 each. Special for Saturday at

95 CENTS EACH

Popular Shirt

Waist Suitings.

Of all the popular materials for shirt waist suits Lustre stands first in favor. Webs of it being sold every week. New shipment this week. The favorite colors are cream, navy, black. Prices, 35c, 50c, 60c, 75c.

Black Muslin Dress Goods.

We are showing our full summer line of them. Useful summer dress fabrics, good styles in stripes and other patterns, fast colors, 12½c to 25c. Inspection invited.

Wash Dress Goods 12½c.

A special offering of Wash Dress Goods, lawns, organdies and batiste, splendid patterns, are fast colors, very dressy goods, suitable for shirt waists or shirt waist suits. Saturday and next week 12½c the yard.

Belt Bargain Saturday, 20c to 40c Belts for 31c Each.

Fifteen dozen Ladies' Belts, leather, silk and wash belts, values 20c to 14c each. Will be placed on sale Saturday at 13c each. Limit, two to one customer.

Big Values in Underskirts.

About the price of the materials is what you have to pay for the ready to put on article at these prices.

White Cambric skirts deep ruffle of muslin and hem stitch. 65c each.
White cambric skirt deep flounce of embroidery and deep dust flounce 89c.
White cambric skirts three styles. No 1—made fine cambric lawn deep frill with rows of insertion and edged with lace. \$1.00.
Black Satanna Underskirts at \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00. The material used in making give them the appearance of a silk skirt.

Bargains in Waists.

Ladies fancy muslin waists 50c.

Ladies White Lawn Waists three special numbers, \$1 00, 1 25, 1 50.

Ladies black Satanna waists, special bargain lot \$1 25 each.

Ladies summer silk waists, new ones this week. \$3 50, 4 25, 5 00

See these new ones, they are beauties.

Lace Curtain End Sale

200 LACE CURTAIN ENDS AND ODD CURTAINS will be put on sale Saturday and next week. Among them will be found samples of the finest Nottingham and Swiss Curtains, these are just the thing for attics, kitchens, basement or small windows, doors, cupboards, etc.

Ladies and Children's Summer Vests.

Ladies sleeveless vests. Ladies halfsleeve vests. Ladies longsleeve vests. All are summer weight.
Ladies summer weight wove vests short sleeves.
Ladies silk and mercerized yarn vests.
Childrens vests in sleeveless and half sleeve.

Parasols and Umbrellas.

Our new stock contains splendid values, at \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50 2 00. Stylish new hand es, best of frames and good wearing fast color tops. Men's Rain Umbrellas 75c. 89. \$1.00, 1.25, and 1.50.

Ruffled Curtain Nets.

Just the thing required to finish up the windows after housecleaning, narrow or

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In the Men's Section.

Men's hemstitched handkerchiefs, shamrock bleach 8c. 10c, 12c. Men's seamless cotton socks 3 pairs 25c. Special showing of Men's 25c neckware. Men's fine a 1 wool washmere socks 35c quality, 4 pairs for \$1.00. Men's shirts, collars, braces, working shirt and overall s.

Men's Ballbriggin Underwear.

40c per garment or 75c per suit. This is a special quality also full range of sizes at 50c and 75c per garment.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Of one Samuel Lafayette Hicks, or of any relative of his. I am informed he lived in or near Napanee some years ago. Any person knowing anything of the above please communicate with the undersigned.
WM RANKIN, Chief Police,
Napanee, Ont.
189p

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL. Paid up \$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$3,000,000
DIVIDED PROFITS \$ 475,000
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON HALF-YEARLY.
FARMERS SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND ADVANCES MADE THEREON.
T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch

CHANGE OF LOCATION.

Mr. H. B. McCabe has removed his **PAINT SHOP** from D. E. Frisken's old stand, to Webster & Boyes, on Dundas Street, opposite Williams' Livery Stable.
Owing to lack of room he was compelled to make this change, and in his new quarters he will be pleased to greet all his old customers, as well as any new ones who wish anything in his line. Now is the time to have your buggy or wagon nicely painted for the coming summer, and have it done right and as cheap as good workmanship will allow.
H. B. McCABE,
Carriage Painter.

READ THIS

If you want your horses properly shod bring them to my place of business.
D. HENWOOD'S Old Stand.
Having secured the business of the late D. Henwood, I would be pleased to greet all the old customers and new ones as well.
Being a practical workman I am prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing at moderate prices.

GIVE ME A CALL.
Edward Graham

ough Repairs.
Shears, shoes, landsides and handles.
MADOLE & WILSON,

BLOCKS, SLABS, AND CORDWOOD.

—FOR SALE—
CHAS. STEVENS,
West Side Market.

—SEASON OF 1904— UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE Str. REINDEER

WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:
LEAVE—Priner's Cove at 8.30 a.m., for Napanee and all way places. Leave Picton at 8 a.m., Deseronto at 9.30, arriving in Napanee at 10.30, connecting with G.T.R. noon trains going East and West.
RETURNING—will leave Napanee at 1.30 p.m., connecting at Deseronto with Str. "Varuna" for Belleville and Trenton. Leave Deseronto at 2.30 p.m., Picton, at 4.30 p.m., for down the Bay.
This Boat can be chartered for Excursions on Very Reasonable Terms.
For further information apply to
JAS. COLLIER, Captain.

Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte Steamboat Co., LIMITED.

THE BAY OF QUINTE ROUTE.
STR. "ALETHA"—Between Kingston—Picton—Belleville.
On and after 25th April, Str. "Aletha" will leave Deseronto at 7.30 a.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for Picton, Kingston and intermediate ports.
Returning, Steamer will arrive at Deseronto at 8.45 p.m., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and will leave for Northport and Belleville.
ROCHESTER ROUTE—Str. "NORTH KING."
will make first trip May 29th. Right reserved to change time with or without notice.
For further information apply to
E. E. HORSEY, J. L. BOYES,
G. P. and F. Agent, Agent,
20ft Kingston, Ont. Napanee, Ont.

Do You Need a Paper Hanger,

One who is sure to give the best of satisfaction.
Arthur Briggs
having had an extensive experience in paper hanging, both in the medium and better qualities of papers, guarantees the best of satisfaction. My place of business is on Dundas street, in the Wilson block, formerly occupied by Joseph Gates.
I am also a competent painter and fully qualified to execute all orders. Charges Moderate.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*
Genuine American and Canadian Coal Oil.
MADOLE & WILSON.

Our new stock contains splendid values. at \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50 2.00. Stylish new hand sets, host of frames and good wearing last color tops. Men's Rain Umbrellas 75c. 89, \$1.00, 1.25, and 1.50.

Ruffled Curtain Nets.

Just the thing required to finish up the windows after housecleaning, narrow or medium widths, with ruffles of lace or same material, 15c to 30c the yard.
Art Blinds at special prices all next week. Curtain poles at old rates.

Alexandri Kid Gloves.

Suede or dressed \$1.00 and \$1.25 the pair.
Every pair guaranteed.



Trunks and Traveling Goods.

You'll certainly need a new Trunk, Grip, or Suit Case before you go away. Good assortment here at moderate prices.
Big roomy fellows or smaller ones to hold just what you'll absolutely need.
Canvas or metal covered, iron bound, strong hinges, bolts front and ends, trays, hat boxes, dress trays, etc.

Trunks from \$1.50 to \$10.00.

WILSON & BRO.

COURT OF REVISION

Notice is hereby given that a Court for the Revision of the Assessment Roll for 1904, will be held at the Township Hall in the Township of Richmond, on **MONDAY JUNE 6TH, 1904,** at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. All appeals against the said Assessment Roll must be filed with the Clerk on or before the 14th day of May, 1904, and also all persons having business at said Court are requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.
Selby May 10 1904. **A. WINTERS,** Clerk.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, which mortgage will be produced at the time of sale. There will be offered for sale by Public Auction, by Hiram Wesley Huff, Auctioneer, at the Court House, in the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, on **Saturday, the 28th Day of May, A. D., 1904.**
at the hour of Eleven O'clock in the forenoon the following property, namely:—
All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate lying and being in the Township of Camden, in the County of Lennox and Addington, and being composed of the south half of Lot Number Thirty-seven, in the Fourth Concession of the said Township of Camden.
The following improvements are said to be erected on the said property:—One and one-half story frame dwelling house 24 x 36 and an addition 20 x 30, one story frame barn 30 x 48 and an addition 30 x 40, one frame carriage house 20 x 30.
This farm is situate on the North side of Varty Lake and borders on the Lake. About 60 acres of this property is tillable land.
TERMS—Twenty per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, to the Vendor's Solicitor, and the balance in one month thereafter without interest.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. HUFF, H. M. DEROCHE,
Auctioneer, Vendor's Solicitor.
Dated at Napanee this 28th Day of April, A. D., 1904. 20d

COURT OF REVISION.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the hearing and determining of appeals against the assessment of the Township of Sheffield for the year 1904, will be held in the Town Hall, Tamworth, on
MONDAY, JUNE 6th,
at 10.30 a.m.
and all persons having business at the said Court will govern themselves accordingly.
JAS. AYLESWORTH,
Clerk.

COURT OF REVISION.

The Court of Revision for the Municipality of Denbigh Abinger, and Ashby, in the County of Lennox and Addington, for the year 1904, will be held at the Denbigh House in the Village of Denbigh on **Saturday the FOURTH DAY OF JUNE, A.D., 1904.** All parties having business at said Court are requested to govern themselves accordingly. Dated at Denbigh this 10th., day of May A.D. 1904.
PAUL STEIN,
Tp. Clerk.

NOTICE—

An application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its present session for an Act to incorporate a Company under the name of the "Kingston and Dominion Central Railway", with power to construct and operate a railway from a point in or near the City of Kingston to, near or through Newboro and Westport in the County of Leeds and thence in a generally westerly direction to some point on the Georgian Bay between Parry Sound and Midland; to acquire, own, develop and utilize water powers; to lease its railway to or amalgamate with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada or the Brockville, Westport and North Western Railway Company. The undertaking to be declared for the general advantage of Canada.
BARWICK, AYLESWORTH, WRIGHT & MOSS
Solicitors for the Applicants.
(McGivern & Hayden,
Agents at Ottawa)
Dated this 3rd day of May A.D. 1904. 23d

THE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

NADA—FRIDAY, MAY 27th, 1904

WAR NEWS.

WEDNESDAY'S SUMMARY.

The vice of the age is overmastering haste. Some of the news agencies seem to think that if the public do not get a battle every day interest in the war will subside. And so when there is no real information the rumormonger is set to work. Three very outrageous examples of the sort of lies dished up for the unoffending reader must be recorded this morning. The circumstantial story of an explosion on the battleship Orel at Cronstadt, by which ten stokers were killed is absolutely denied. There is not a word from any reliable source confirming the reported assault on Port Arthur. The Russian Admiralty insists that the Bogatyr has not been blown up, and that Admiral Svyrdloff hopes to save her.

The fact is that the only absolutely safe reports on which to form an opinion are those sent out from time to time by the Russian and Japanese Generals. From these it is gathered that skirmishing is going on almost daily between the advance guard. Usually the fight is between Japanese infantry and Cossacks, and in most of these affairs the Japanese have been remarkably successful. The points of contact suggest that the Japanese army is moving almost due west, and that apparently the original idea of an enveloping movement, which would cut the railway near Murken behind Kuropatkin's army, has been abandoned. There is no news regarding operations on the Liaotung peninsula. It must be remembered that the Japanese have to send their reports 600 miles to Japan before publication, while the Russians can get reports through the enemy's lines only by native runners.

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Kuropatkin is not going to retire. He is rather disposed to advance. The Cossack raids have been of value in retarding the Japanese columns because of the fear that a long line of communications may not be safe from the raiders. The Cossack movement into Corea also is serious. Two bodies one 1300 strong and another of 1600 men, are said to be operating in the northern provinces to the great annoyance of the Japanese, who with slow-moving infantry, cannot follow the nimble raiders, and must content themselves in the laying of traps for them.

The report that Kuroki has resumed his advance is probably true, confirmatory evidence being to hand in the interruption of telegraphic communication between the Russian headquarters and Newchwang. If it be true that the Japanese have been moving west instead of north, the Newchwang garrison will be scooped in some morning soon by the Japanese left wing. These operations however, are undoubtedly of minor importance for the moment. Port Arthur is the particular walnut at

PERSONALS

Miss Elith Duxsee, Deseronto, has returned to her home after an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. A. E. Kenyon, Odessa.

Miss Susie Heaney and Miss Lizzie McDonald, Deseronto, spent Sunday in Kingston, guests of Miss Heaney's sister Mrs. A. Deem.

J. D. Wagar and wife, Enterprise; J. G. Frost and daughter, Tweed; Archibald Carscallen, Tamworth, were visitors in Kingston on Thursday of last week.

Invitations are out announcing the marriage of Miss Ethel Vanaalstine, daughter of Mr. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Vanaalstine, Mill street, to Mr. Alfred Joyce, of Deseronto, on June 8th.

Rural Dean Dobb is laid up with lumbago.

C. I. Maybee made a business trip to Peterboro this week.

S. L. Rose, Tamworth, visited in Kingston this week.

J. Conolly and B. S. O'Loughlin, Yarker were in Kingston Tuesday.

Mr. Chas. Wilkison, Stella, is the guest of Mrs. Going, Kingston, this week.

Miss Birdie Hinch, Cantreville, has entered the Kingston General Hospital as nurse-in-training.

Mr. W. A. Wilson, Conway, spent a few days in Kingston this week.

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Mr. John Hogan is visiting his uncle, Rev. Father Hogan, Napanee.

Mr. Harry Richardson left for Idaho on Wednesday.

Mr. P. E. R. Miller, Switzerville, was a caller at our office on Wednesday.

Mrs. Frank McCoy, Peterborough, spent last week in town, with Mrs. J. J. Perry.

Mrs. J. N. McKim is visiting her son, A. McKim, Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Denyes, Odessa, were in town on Tuesday.

Mr. F. W. Morris spent a few days in Kingston this week, the guest of Mrs. Gold Wolfe.

Mrs. Ed. Rombough, McDonald, was a caller on The Express on Wednesday.

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Miss Jennie Kinkley left on Monday for Kingston and Watertown for a few weeks.

Mr. Arthur Hicks, of Gananoque, spent a few days in town this week.

Mrs. Sidney Warner, of Napanee, is spending a few days with friends in Kingston.

Mr. E. C. Clark, Odessa, and Geo. Hudson and son, Bath were callers on The Express on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Ward left for St. Louis on Wednesday.

Mr. J. J. Minchinton was in Chatham a few days this week.

Mrs. Capt. Baird spent a couple of days this week at Carleton Place.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Paul spent a couple of days in Ottawa, this week.

Mrs. Jas. Garrett, Brockville, is the guest of her son, W. A. Garrett.

Mr. Walter Root leaves to day for Buffalo.

Messrs. Andrew MacGee, Pines, and W. J. Thompson, Westport, were callers on Friday last.

Mrs. and Mr. John Anderson, Mrs. Duxsee, Mr. Chas. Anderson, Will Waller

HAVE YOU TRIED J. F. SMITH'S 40 CENT COFFEE.

FRESH MAPLE SYRUP,
\$1.00 Per Gallon.

Carnations 30 Cents pre Dozer.
AT—
J. F. SMITH'S.

DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co. R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

Electric Ry. Adds Trade Michigan Merchants Say

Toronto World.

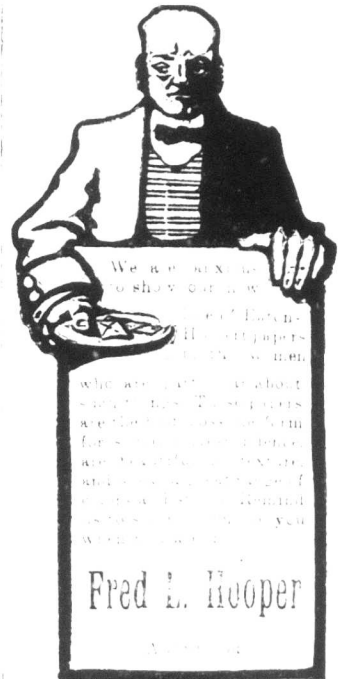
Now that the interurban electric road has become a reality and is in successful operation in so many cities and towns across the border, the inhabitants of Ontario are beginning to wake up to the fact that the interurban road will be of immense benefit to them, and are coming in their power to encourage such enterprises.

There has never been a question in the minds of the thinking people but that the addition of these roads, which, besides giving low passenger, freight and express rates and render more frequent service, increase the value of real estate, and urge new enterprises in the different municipalities, afford easy communication between towns, provide additional amusements for the people and bring many other advantages which the steam roads cannot give, and are of immense advantage to the towns through which they pass, and they enable the farmers to send their produce to those markets which, without the electric road, are inaccessible.

Such a road as this is now being contemplated in the southern portion of Ontario, and some of the merchants in the smaller towns have hesitated about entering the enterprise, fearing that some of the trade they now enjoy might, through the frequency of service and low rates, be lost, or some of their trade be having the same diverted to the larger town. That the character of the trade changes to some extent after the introduction of these roads is true, but it is also a fact that wherever these roads have been introduced the business of the local merchants has always increased, and instead of being a detriment to him the fact has been a great benefit to his business.

As Proves by Comparison.

Knowing such to be a fact, and in order to more fully convince the local merchants in this respect, the parties back of the Ontario Electric Railway Company sent a known citizen of one of the towns along the proposed railway track, and in the streets



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FRESH MAPLE SYRUP,
\$1.00 Per Gallon.

Carnations 30 Cents pre Dozen.
AT—
J. F. SMITH'S.

DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co. R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

Electric Ry. Adds Trade Michigan Merchants Say

Toronto World.

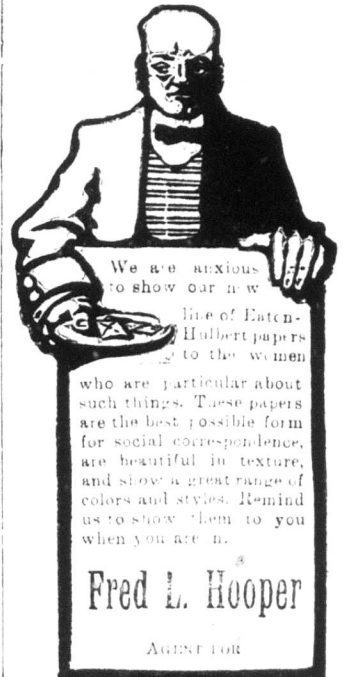
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We are anxious to show our new line of Eaton-Hurlbut papers to the women who are particular about such things. These papers are the best possible form for social correspondence, are beautiful in texture, and show a great range of colors and styles. Remind us to show them to you when you are in.

Fred L. Hooper

AGENT FOR

The Eaton Hurlbut Papers

From Chelsea the following report was received: "This little town is situated like Odessa, between Kingston and Napanee. I counted over 100 teams tied on the streets,

telegraphic communication between the Russian headquarters and Newchwang. It is true that the Japanese have been moving west instead of north, the Newchwang garrison will be scooped in some morning soon by the Japanese left wing. These operations however, are undoubtedly of minor importance for the moment. Port Arthur is the particular walnut at present under the Japanese nutcracker.

Screen doors, screen windows, screen wire, and spring hinges, cheap at
GREY LION HARDWARE

MAPLE AVENUE.
The recent showers have put the farmers back with their seeding.

William Frink, who injured his back by falling off a wagon is convalescing.
Miss Mabel Snider is a guest at Sherman Bond's, Odessa.

W. Frink and Oliver Smith have bought a new traction engine.
The patrons of R. Metzler's cheese factory realized fifty cents a hundred for April milk.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Rose and Master Edwin Bell spent Sunday at James Powley's, Sunnyside.

The funeral of Mrs. George Peters took place from her late residence on Wednesday of last week to Wilton, and was largely attended.

Miss Bertha Goodman, was recently a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hartman.

Miss Emma Kionigan has returned to her home in Milhiaven after a lengthy visit with Mrs. F. A. Snider.

Peter Maybee's peddling wagon passes through here every Saturday.

Visitors: Mr. and Mrs. I. Smith, Odessa, at Levi Snider's; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Bell and daughter, Morvon, at Dennis Lucas's; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Burgess, Odessa, at Enoch Snider's.

Car Victor Corn and Oat Feed at Kimmerly's. Seed Corn all varieties, seed Buckwheat, and Keewatin Flour has no equal. Patent medicines cheaper than other dealers advertise.

CHIEF OF POLICE REFUSES TO BE DISMISSED.

Brockville, May 25.—There was a fight to a finish between Chief of Police Adams and the Police Committee of the Town Council. Monday the Committee met and passed a resolution dismissing him forthwith and appointing Sergeant Bourk instead. Adams was notified accordingly through a letter from the chairman, with the request that he hand over the keys, papers and books in his possession to his successor. The constables have also been requested to take their orders from Bourk. Adams positively refuses to retire on the ground that he is being dismissed without cause, and, further, that the committee has no authority to dismiss him, as he is appointed by a by-law of council. If the latter body ratify the committee's decision he will enter an action against the corporation for damages, for wrongful dismissal. He is acting under legal advice.

COURT OF REVISION.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the hearing and determining of appeals against the assessment of the Municipality of Bath for the year 1904, will be held in the Town Hall, Bath, on **MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 6TH., at 7.30 p.m.,** and all persons having business at the said Court will govern themselves accordingly.

MAX ROBINSON,
Clerk.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

The County Council

of Lennox and Addington will meet at the Council Chambers, in the Court House, Napanee, on

Tuesday, 7th, June 1904

at 2 o'clock p.m.

All accounts must be in the hands of the undersigned not later than Wednesday, 8th June, 1904, in order that they may be considered.

W. G. WILSON,
County Clerk.

Dated, May 19th 1904.

of days in Ottawa, this week.
Mrs. Jas. Garrett, Brockville, is the guest of her son, W. A. Garrett.

Mr. Walter Root leaves to-day for Buffalo. Messrs Andrew McGee, Pines, and W. J. Thompson, Westplain, were callers on Friday last.

Mrs. and Mrs. John Anderson, Mrs. Dosee, Mr. Chas. Anderson, Will Waller, and H. Warner made a trip to Kingston, Tuesday.

Mr. A. R. Boyes, of Dawson City, and Mr. H. Herrington, of Napanee, were in Ottawa Wednesday.

The golf tournament held in Picton on Tuesday afternoon, between Picton and Napanee, resulted in a victory for the former. The ladies of the Picton Club served a delightful supper after the game.

Mrs. D. S. Warner, and Miss Gladys O'Bierne, of Stratford, left for Toronto Friday.

Mr. James Young, of Napanee, was in Toronto this week.

Mr. Will Paxton, spent 24th at his home in Whitby.

Mr. Guy Simmons, of Wilton, was in Napanee Saturday.

J. P. Finlay Esq., of St. Thomas, was Napanee, Thursday.

Mr. Arthur Caton left for Prescott on Wednesday.

Mr. Jack Killorin and wife, Chicago are visiting friends in town.

Mrs. Martha Finkle, of Napanee, who spent last winter with friends in Providence, Worcester, Boston, and Montreal, arrived home on Thursday.

J. S. Nayden, of Camden East, was in Napanee Saturday.

Mrs. Geo. Robinson, spent a few days this week visiting her daughter, Mrs. McNab, London.

Miss Carrie Williams is spending a few days with friends in Kingston.

Major Massie and Col. Drury, Kingston, were in town on Thursday.

Mr. D. P. Henwood and wife left for their home in Syracuse on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. Ferguson and little daughter spent Sunday the guests of Mrs. J. Schermehorn, Odessa.

Mrs. R. Irving returned on Thursday from a weeks stay at Springbrook.

Messrs Gladstone Hardy and A. McConnel, Toronto, spent Tuesday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Haray.

Miss Hardy spent a few days in Kingston, this week, the guest of Miss Corbett.

The Misses Crothers, Belleville, were guests of Mrs. U. M. Wilson, on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. S. Sills, Conway, was a caller on The Express, on Saturday.

BIRTHS.

AIKINS—At Deseronto, on Friday, May 6th, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. John Aikins, a son.

HICK—At Deseronto, on Wednesday, May 11th, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Hick, a son.

HARPER—At Deseronto, on Saturday, May 14th, 1904 to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Harper, a son.

WILSON—At Napanee, on Sunday evening, May, 22, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. Wilson, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

STEVENS—At New York, on May 21st, Charles Manson Stevens, of Napanee, to Mary A. Webb, of London, England.

DEATHS.

BROWN—At Boston, on Thursday, May 19th, Mrs. H. P. Brown, niece of Mrs. Jas. Walters.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Roll for the Municipality of Napanee, for the year 1904, was returned by the Assessor on 23rd DAY OF MAY, 1904. All notices of complaint against the Assessment must be given to the Clerk of the municipality in writing, within Fourteen days after the said 23rd Day of May, 1904, the day upon which the Roll was returned.

JAS. E. HERRING,
Clerk of the Municipality.
Napanee, 32nd May, 1904.

to him the road has been a great benefit to his business.

As Proves by Comparison.

Knowing such to be a fact and in order to more fully convince the local merchants in this respect, the parties back of the Ontario Electric Railway Company sent well-known citizen of one of the towns along the line of the proposed railway to enquire particularly in regard to this situation. The gentleman in question was told to choose any electric he might care to investigate and decided upon the Detroit, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor and Jackson, the conditions of this road more closely resembling those which will exist between Toronto and Kingston, when this road is built.

The investigator selected for his first test nine towns between Jackson and Dearborn, having conditions similar to the district between Kingston and Port Colborne inclusive. The combined population of these Michigan towns is 50,461 and the number of miles 78. Commenting upon this stretch of road he says:

"I learn from the people that the Michigan Central cut their freight and express charges down to less than one-half their former rates to compete with the electric and notwithstanding this the electric line has an income of about \$4000 per month from freight and express alone. The electric carries the people. The agent at Dearborn, a village of 844, sends in over \$1000 a month. The postmaster keeps a drug store. He says the road does not hurt his business in the least, but on the contrary is a great saving in freight, express and passenger charges. The place is five miles out of Detroit, and is mostly residential. The merchants are all holding their own, and all agree that the electric railway is something they cannot do without.

Merchants favor it.

"At Wayne, a hardware merchant, Mr. Cozard says the road saves him every year fully \$150 in freight. Mr. Morten keeps a furniture store. He says his business is growing and finds the electric road a great convenience. This town is 13 miles outside of Detroit, and has a big up-to-date dry-goods store, which does a fine business.

From Jackson, the same glowing accounts of the benefits of electric roads were gleaned by the commissioner. He writes:

"I saw Mr. Harding a hardware merchant. He says the electric is a decided advantage to the town. He estimates his savings in freight at over \$250 a year. I saw Mr. Davis, president of the Business Men's Association, who is a dry goods merchant. His business is as good as ever and even better. The town is now trying to get in another branch. Mr. Davis said to me: "Tell your townspeople to be sure and have the road on the Main street. The company were fought here at first by some business men on this point, but now they have the road on these streets no one desires it otherwise." He says the town could not think of giving up the road in this enlightened age.

Towns are Benefited.

"In Ann Arbor, I saw the registrar, who declared that there was no question about the electric roads being a success. They helped the towns through which they passed, and in every way assisted business. They helped the small places as well as they helped the cities and gave all cheaper rates. Thousands of dollars are saved by the townspeople annually in freight, express and passenger rates and their town is growing fast."

Papers

From Chelsea the following report was received: "This little town is situated like Odessa, between Kingston and Napanee. I counted over 100 teams tied on the streets, and this is now a booming little town, with two banks and a large dry goods store. The Holmes-Mercantile company of this town did a business of \$30,000 a year two years ago. The first year of the road increased it \$9,000. Mr. Glasior, the banker told me that the road put new life into the town and enhanced the value of real estate. The mayor, the postmaster, butcher, baker and livermen said the same. The latter said that if he lost in one way he more than made up in others.

The Testimony of Albion.

Albion, Michigan, he found to be a point paralleled in every way to Napanee. It has a population of 4519. Jackson on the east, is 21 miles and Battle Creek to the west, is 26 miles away. Every merchant but two on the main street signed a statement to the effect that the electric road was a benefit to the town and to their personal business interests. They included two hardware men, three grocers, one miller, two jewelers, four boot and shoe men, three bankers, two contractors, two clothiers, two druggists, four dry goods dealers, two wall-paper merchants and furniture, bicycle, express, piano, harness and hotel interests, as well as the postmaster.

"They scorn," writes the commissioner, "the idea that they cannot compete. A dry-goods man said: I have just put \$2000 into my property, in order to meet the increased demand for my goods."

Road Making Money.

In all, the commissioner travelled over 141 miles of electric road, going as far as Kalamazoo. He found the country quite hilly, and consequently the cost of building would be heavier than in Ontario, it being \$30,000 and over per mile equipped. Nevertheless, they are paying and earning interest on their bonds at from \$25,000 a mile up.

All along the line freight and express rates were reduced one-half; his mileage ticket, covering 282 miles, was at the rate of one and a quarter cents, or \$3.34 for the round trip. The population between and including Detroit and Kalamazoo is 391,000, as against 375,000 in Ontario. The Jackson and Battle Creek line is 46 miles long. In March it carried 42,971 passengers, when there was two feet of snow on the ground. The population drawn from totals 53,000 and they carry it 25 times over in a year.

This road is supplied from a power house 30 miles distant (water power), and power is being sold for heating, lighting, etc., in the towns along the route. "I was amazed," said the commissioner, "at the amount of travel all along the line, it including farmers, mechanics, merchants, travellers, school children and citizens."

A full line of canned and bottled goods kept in stock, and fresh. Just what you want for picnics, at
GREY LION GROCERY.

Rev. Stenape Tiche has been asked to undertake the duties of the late Rev. C. J. H. Hutton in collecting in the Augmentation Fund subscriptions of Ontario diocese. Later on he will complete the canvass.

Patent Medicines!

We have lately added a Patent Medicine Department to our already large and varied stock. And as is usual with us we will sell at very close prices. We mention below a few prices.

25c Bottles Thomas' Electric Oil	19c	Dodd's Kidney Pills 3 boxes for.....	\$1.00
35c Bottles Castoria	30c	50c Boxes of Ferrozone for.....	40c
25c Bottles Polson's Nerviline	20c	\$1.00 Bottles Paines Celery Compound	85c
25c Bottles White Pine and Tar Cough Syrup	19c	50c Bottles Scott's Emulsion for.....	43c
Dr. Williams Pink Pills 3 boxes for.....	\$1.00	25c Bottles Carters' Little Liver Pills ..	17c

The Never Failing Bargain Centre.

McINTOSH BROS.

Wm. A. GARRETT, Manager. **RENNIE BLOCK.**

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

Man Should Value the Affections of the Dumb Creatures.

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Four by Wm. Bailly, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Los Angeles, Cal., says:—Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text: Deuteronomy xxv, 4, "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth out the corn."

Moses was the first great statesman that I know of who recognized the rights of dumb animals. It is a significant fact that in this early code of laws he should have given legal rights to animals as well as to men and women. It was a sound and righteous course, and I am glad to remember that we, too, have not only laws to prevent the ill usage of animals, but also in the Humane society an organization to see that those are enforced. I want to show you this morning why every Christian should be in touch with that society and that its principles should be applied to all classes and all ages. There is no reason why the admonition should be limited to the farmer. The boy should be taught to be good to his pet dogs and squirrels; the drayman should be compelled to lighten the load if his horse is too weak to draw it; the hackman should be required to blanket his steed shivering in the chill blasts of winter; the sportsman should be prohibited shooting the mother bird in nesting time. I would try to show that the Christ who was born amid the lowing of the cattle and the bleating of the sheep and the neighing of the horses, whinnying for their oats, is to-day the friend and protector of the dumb brutes as well as of our fellow men.

CRUELTY DEGRADES.

A man's nature is degraded by indulging in cruelty to animals. He loses his manliness and acquires the nature of brutes. He undergoes in his lifetime the metamorphosis that the orientals believe he suffers after death. In the far east there is a popular belief held by multitudes; it is a belief in the transmigration of souls. This means, in popular interpretation, that after a man dies his soul passes into the body of a dog or a cat or a horse or a lion and so lives on through the coming ages. If he is a mean man then he becomes a mean beast like a jackal or a hyena, if a good man then his soul takes upon itself the form of a noble beast; but though in Christianized America we do not believe in the transmigration of souls we may see around us an analogous phenomenon. When a man abuses a dumb brute he is not punished by having his soul at death pass into the body of a jackal, but he takes on the character of those cruel, bestial, four legged scavengers of the desert, and he becomes one of them in his nature. Every time the old Mexican skinned a lamb alive, thinking that thereby the meat was made the sweeter, he destroyed that moral sensitiveness which enabled him to distinguish between right and wrong. Every time a boy transfixes a fly with a pin and then laughs to see it wriggle and squirm in its death agonies that boy is fitting himself to become a monster, a murderer and a destroyer of men. Nero, the Roman demon, became the ichuman monster he was by first, as a boy, learning to take pleasure in the sufferings of his nursery pets. Every man takes upon himself the heart of a savage animal when he abuses the helpless dumb brutes that God gave to him

more you ought to learn to treat them with the same gentleness with which you should treat your fellow man. Curses and blows and yells and growls never made a nervous horse trustful or an obstinate horse docile. Kindness will win submission in an animal, where terror and fear can never produce it.

JUSTICE FOR THE BRUTE.

Did you ever stop to think how much you and I are indebted to all those "four footed beasts on the earth and wild beasts and creeping things and fowls of the air" which Peter saw in vision let down from the heavens in a great sheet when he lodged with Simon the tanner? The horse! How many of our burdens he has carried! How many happy times we have had when being drawn by him over the country roads! In how many scenes of merry-making has he been an essential part! And often in times of sadness he has come to our help. The birds! Yes, they, too, are worthy of their hire. They are our woodland prima donnas, our songsters and songstresses, that make the day, as well as the night, vocal with music. The fowls of the fields—they, too, are worthy of their hire. The bone and muscle and brain of man come from their flesh. Even the humblest creatures are sometimes of great value to man.

"I saw a hideous snake this afternoon," I said last summer to a farmer. "It seemed to be all colors and I caught it in the middle of the road." "Did you kill it?" "Of course I killed it. What are snakes for but to kill." "No, my friend," he answered. "All snakes are not to kill. The poisonous snakes are to kill, but not those that are not poisonous. The snakes we have around here, for the most part, are a great blessing to the farmers. They kill the bugs and insects which destroy the crops. Snakes are not always the enemy, but often the friend, of man." Yes, my brother, we should not only leave the ox unmuzzled upon the thrashing floor, because the laborer is always worthy of his hire, but the sheep and oxen and cattle and horses and birds and fishes, and sometimes even the snakes are among the best and the most faithful laborers we have.

THE LOVE OF ANIMALS.

Again, I assert that we should honor the Humane Society of America because I sometimes think that the birds of the air, as well as the beasts of the earth, may have an ardor of affection even greater than that of man if that loving power of the heart is ever allowed to develop. I believe that a dog can love as a man can love. I believe a horse can love as a man can love, and a bird also. We should be very careful lest we trample upon the hearts of the dumb brutes, as some of us too often trample upon the hearts of men. "What! A dog love as a man loves? Absurd," says some one. Is it absurd? Have you never heard of a dog dying from grief because his master died? my father once had a noble greyhound. When he went far away from home that dog became so lonely without my father that he refused to eat, and literally died from grieving for his master. Absurd! Did you never see a dog grieving among the chief mourners at a funeral? Again and again we tried to drive Beauty, a little sky terrier, out of the room

JAPANESE BABIES.

How They Are Brought Up in the Flowery Kingdom.

Judging by Western ideas, Japanese babies have a hard time; yet, there are no healthier children in the world. The Japanese baby is dressed and undressed in a frigid temperature in winter, and in summer no care is taken to protect its tender little eyes from the full glare of the sun. In winter the small head is covered with a worsted cap of the brightest and gayest design and color. The black hair is cut in all sorts of fantastic ways, just like the hair of the Japanese dolls imported into this country.

The babies of the lower classes are generally carried on the back of the mother or little sister; sometimes the small brother is obliged to be the nurse-maid. The kimono is made extra large at the back, with a pocket of sufficient size to hold the baby, whose round head reaches the back of the neck of the person who is carrying it. It is not an uncommon sight to see children who are barely old enough to toddle burdened with a small brother or sister sleeping peacefully on their backs. At first one expects to see the child stagger and fall beneath the weight, but apparently none of its movements are impeded, and it plays with the other children as unconcerned as if it were not loaded down with another member of the family.

At Nagasaki, among the women coalers who coal the ships, one sees many who carry babies on their backs in this way. The mothers work all day in the rain or the sun or the snow, and the baby seems indifferent to everything. The top of its head alone is visible, while the movements of the mother do not seem in the least hindered, and she accomplishes as much work as the men.

SHE SANG FOR MAD KING THE WEIRD EXPERIENCE OF MME. PATTI.

White Face of Ludwig II. the Only Thing Visible in the Gloom.

The following remarkable story, which we believe is quite new to English readers, reaches us from a gentleman who heard it from the lips of one of Mme. Patti's intimate friends, says London Tit-Bits.

It was more than thirty years ago, when Europe was ringing with the fame of Mme. Patti's matchless voice, that Ludwig II., the mad King of Bavaria, set his heart on hearing the diva sing in his private theatre in Munich. He wrote letter after letter begging, even imploring, her to sing to him and offering her extravagant sums of money; but Patti, dreading the experience, persistently refused his offers. At last Ludwig tempted her with a fee so enormous that she could not resist it, and she yielded.

When she reached Munich on the day appointed she found to her disgust—for she was accustomed to being received everywhere as a queen—that not even a carriage had been sent for her, and she and her maid made their way as best they could to the nearest hotel. She had scarcely finished luncheon when a gorgeously attired officer was announced, who handed her a letter from the King, with the curt information that he should expect her at 7 o'clock punctually at the palace, where Mme. Fischer, who would sing with her, would give her further directions. With the letter was a programme drawn up by his majesty.

MEETS MANY INSULTS.

This cavalier treatment of the "Queen of Song" was more than she could bear, and Mme. Patti, stamping her foot in anger, exclaimed: "I have never been treated so rudely in

LIFE IN THE GERMAN ARMY

AMAZING REVELATIONS BY
LIEUT. BILSE.

His Book Suppressed by German Authorities and He Was Sent to Prison.

The question as to whether or not the whole Continental Army system is bad may well be asked.

The remarkable thing is that this young man has been punished for telling what even the Minister of War has had to confess before the German Parliament was practically the truth.

Those who knew the Kaiser best believe that his Majesty will take to heart the lesson given by Lieutenant Bilse, and will set about the herculean task of cleaning out the Augean stables, which have so signally proved to be a scandal to the country.

Lieutenant Bilse, in his suppressed book, describes his commanding officer, with whom he was not a favorite, though his chief had to admit that he was a good, active, and intelligent officer. "Colonel von Kronau's crooked legs and harsh face could hardly be said to give him the appearance of distinction which one expects in the commander of a regiment; in fact he might have been mistaken for a small farmer, a station with which his language was quite in keeping. Then, too, he always had a tear gathering in his eye; and it was his habit, when it reached a suitable size, with an automatic shake of his head, to flick it to the feet or on the clothes of the person with whom he was talking. The lady who followed him, with a forbidding face and an ill-fitting grey dress, trimmed with a red velvet collar, was his wife."

Major Fuchs, the commanding officer of the garrison, in his evidence at the court-martial which sat on the outspoken young lieutenant, said he

RECOGNIZED HIMSELF

in the portrait; and the description is, it is acknowledged, correct—even to the tear in his eye. Indeed, five of the principal people have actually seen themselves as Lieutenant Bilse saw them, and they have either had to resign, or have been placed on half-pay.

Here is another incident, which shows to what a pitiful state of demoralization the German military service must have sunk in this garrison town of Forbeck:

"What have I ordered you to do, you swine?" the lieutenant roared at his servant.

"That I should let no one in unannounced," he answered timidly. But the woman pushed by me, and I could not prevent her entering."

"Take your carcass away, you lazy brute! Let no one in before asking me. If you do, I'll give you a good thrashing, you swine!"

"Then he struck Roese in the face with both hands, opened the door, and kicked him out."

The way officers use their hands to their inferiors is, happily, a thing which would not be possible in our Army. Certainly no officer could believe that such conduct could keep up discipline and respect, as Lieutenant Borget believed, in the following episode:

"When he, Lieutenant Borget, awoke the next morning, it was just ten o'clock."

"He was furious. Half a day was lost, and he had made up his mind to do so much. Why had that ass of a fellow not called him? His head ached, and he felt jaded and exhausted. Hurrying on a few clothes, he went to his man's room and found Roese writing a letter. He rose, startled, as his master entered."

"Why didn't you wake me up, you beast?" he thundered.

"I woke you at seven, sir; but you wanted to go to sleep, and said I needn't come again."

"You are lying, you hog! I will

that boy is fitting himself to become a monster, a murderer and a destroyer of men. Nero, the Roman demon, became the inhuman monster he was by first, as a boy, learning to take pleasure in the sufferings of his nursery pets. Every man takes upon himself the heart of a savage animal when he abuses the helpless dumb brutes that God gave to him as dependents.

TRAINED BY KINDNESS.

The Humane Society of America, in teaching man to be kind to the dumb brute, has a second practical mission! It teaches that harshness and bitterness and cruelty do absolutely no good in the training and the true subjugation of an animal. A cruel master never was able to get the best results out of a horse. Blows and kicks and cuffs only make a stubborn horse the more stubborn and the balky animal the more set in his traces. I never learned this lesson in a more impressive way than when I passed two summers almost within a stone's throw of one of the best stock farms in this country. What magnificent animals those were! Racing horses were not raised there, but the best blood for carriage horses and roadsters of all sorts. Their clean limbs, their flashing eyes, their high strung, nervous organization, made those animals the noblest almost every stable they entered. Yet the whip was never used upon them. They were trained almost entirely by kindness. After the colts had been allowed to run in the fields for about three years, always, however, being petted by their owners, they were ready for the harness. The first day on which the bridle was put upon them a strap was fastened on the fore hoof to teach them that they must mind. That was all. After the first two or three days the horse learned that if he plucked the strap would be applied to raise his forehead and keep him on three legs. Having learned the lesson he ceased to plunge, and the use of the strap was discontinued. Then these colts were quietly hitched by the sides of the older horses and driven out to plow. The drivers never jerked them, but always talked kindly to them and coaxed them. And though those horses seemed to have within them all the pent-up ambition of Job's war charger, "smelling the battle from afar," yet in the hands of their kind masters they became gentle, lovable and docile.

POWER OF GENTLENESS.

An old, grumpy, dyspeptic philosopher once said, "The more I see of men the better I like dogs." That is not my idea. But the more I see of dogs and horses and cattle the more I think they are like men. Supposing you were a horse hitched to a carriage. Supposing every time you made a misstep there was a whip like a knife ready to cut into your skin, would not your nerves be continually unstrung? Would you not always be ready to jump, to shy and to rear? Supposing you were in a stall with your head tied to a halter and the hostler wanted you to move over to the other side of the stall, and instead of placing his hand gently upon you and saying quietly, "Now move over," he gives you a savage kick in the stomach or a cuff upon the side of the head that made your ear ring and your brain dizzy with pain. What would you do? Would you bite and kick him if you got the chance? I doubt whether human nature would be as long suffering as equine nature under such provocation. But if every time that hostler came around you got a caress or a piece of apple every time he applies the currycomb and a kind, reassuring word every time a shrieking engine came past I think that hostler or driver would be loved and trusted and obeyed just as my little child has, through my kindness, learned to love and trust and obey me. "The more I see of men the more I love dogs!" Oh, no; the philosopher was wrong. But the more you see of horses and dogs the

more you will give further directions. When he went far away from home that dog became so lonely without my father that he refused to eat, and literally died from grieving for his master. Absurd! Did you never see a dog grieving among the chief mourners at a funeral? Again and again we tried to drive Beauty, a little sky terrier, out of the room of death. But he would not go. Under the casket he lay, hour after hour. Mournfully he went from room to room after the undertaker had carried the precious burden away to sleep among the flowers. For days and weeks Beauty was hunting. He was always hunting. He was hunting for the "dead." Have you never had a Beauty in your home?

WORLD NOT FOR MAN ALONE.

But, lastly, we should be kind and gentle and loving toward the dumb brutes because God loves them, and what God loves we should not despise. I used to think that God created this world for man. I used to think that all other worlds were merely empty, burned out worlds like the moon. I used to think that the other worlds were not worth the decorating and upholstering because man was not there. But now I believe all worlds are created as our own world was created because God loves the beautiful and has declared that everything he created in the universe was good. Yes, God "hath made everything beautiful in his time." In his eyes the trout springing out of the brook and sporting in the eddy is good; therefore we should not catch it for mere wanton sport to let it rot upon the bank. God tuned the throat of the nightingale and the lark to sing after the twilight, and in God's sight their music is sweet. As our Father loves the birds we should not think it silly to throw a few crumbs into the snow bank for the snowbirds which have been caught in the blizzard, nor to leave for our feathered friends a cup of water upon the window sill in times of a drought.

God loves the lambs. He made the sheep's gentleness the symbol of a divine gentleness. Christ was led as a sheep dumb before his shearers, and as a lamb at the slaughter he opened not his mouth. God made the horse and saw that he was good. On that great day of the triumph of righteousness over sin Jesus, the eternal emperor, shall come riding down the heavenly heights upon the white charger of victory. Oh, my friends, if God created the beasts of the fields and the birds of the air and the fish of the seas and saw they were good we should be kind and gentle and loving toward them all! From the dumb creatures as well as from the sweet voices of the woods we may learn some of the best lessons of Christian love.

God bless the Humane Society of America! God bless all those men and women who are taking off the cruel collars galling the necks of the horses suffering with sores and un-hitching horses that are hobbling along on decayed feet! God bless the Christlike movement which makes men treat their dogs at least as kindly as they would treat their human enemies! God bless all movements that would respect the inalienable rights of the sheep and the horses and cattle which stood about the manger on the night that Jesus was born! God bless all those who would rationally and with Christian feeling translate to the human heart the commandment of my text which says, "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth out the corn!"

LITTLE JONNY KNEW.

Teacher—"Johnny, write on the blackboard the sentence 'Two heads are better than one.' Now, Johnny, do you believe that?"
Johnny—"Yes'm. 'Cause then you kin get a job in a dime museum and make lots of money."

would give her further directions. With the letter was a programme drawn up by his majesty.

MEETS MANY INSULTS.

This cavalier treatment of the "Queen of Song" was more than she could bear, and Mme. Patti, stamping her foot in anger, exclaimed: "I have never been treated so rudely in my life! I will not sing—never! never! never! and you can tell the king so!" And it was some time before the messenger, with all his diplomatic arts, could smooth her ruffled plumes. But the crowning indignity was to come, for just as madame had recovered her equanimity her eyes fell on a postscript to the letter, which had escaped her notice at the first reading. It ran thus: "The king commands Mme. Patti to appear in pure white, without any color whatever, and not by any means to wear a satin gown, but soft wool. Silk is painful to his majesty."

For once the great prima donna had no words to meet such unparalleled insolence, and she fell back into a chair in helpless amazement. When she recovered her speech it was to declare point-blank that she could not and would not appear in white, "and that ended the matter." However, in time her sense of amusement and the officer's pleading triumphed over her indignation, and she promised to obey the royal instructions.

Before 7 the royal carriage arrived and Patti was driven to the palace and conducted through long, dim corridors and rooms to the private theater, which, to her amazement, she found in absolute darkness save for the fitful light of the moon.

WHITE FACE IN THE GLOOM.

As she stood on the dark stage and an unseen orchestra began a soft prelude she fancied she saw through the gloom a white face from a box opposite to her. "It was horrible," she afterward said, "the most black, empty theatric, the strains of music coming from I knew not where, and that one white face, the only suggestion of life anywhere, looking at me from out of the darkness. Cold shivers ran down my back, and when I opened my mouth to begin the aria not a sound came from it."

It would be difficult to imagine a situation more trying even to a person of the strongest nerves. The king, for he was the owner of the uncanny white face, when he failed to hear the expected voice, rose excitedly from his seat, and leaned forward out of the box, the moonlight falling on his spectral face. The growing horror of her situation seemed to rouse the singer out of her stupor of fright, and with a mighty effort her imprisoned voice rang out, flooding the empty building with sweetness. "It was the effort of my life," she said later. "I was desperate, but when I found my voice I put my head back and clenched my hands and sang—sang as I have rarely sung before or since."

As she was waiting the signal to sing again, a messenger appeared with the announcement that the king had had enough music and had gone to his apartments. For a moment Patti was stunned, and then, seeing the comical aspect of it all, she laughed heartily and prepared to return to her hotel. On the following day the court chamberlain called at the hotel with an autograph letter of thanks from the king and a present of costly jewels; and later she learned that Ludwig had spent days in cursing himself and her for being lured by the magic of her voice to listen to Italian music and thus prove disloyal even for a few moments to his beloved Wagner.

The Bride—"Tell me now, dear,

when you proposed weren't you a little nervous for fear I should say 'No'?" The Bridegroom (who has married for money)—"I should think I was. Why, I owed nearly \$20,000 and my creditors were getting awfully crusty."

went to his man's room and found Reese writing a letter. He rose, startled, as his master entered. "Why didn't you wake me up, you beast?" he thundered. "I woke you at seven, sir; but you wanted to go to sleep, and said I needn't come again." "You are lying, you hog! I will teach you to do what I tell you!" Upon which he seized the sheath of a sabre lying on the bed, and struck the fellow violently.

THE VALUE OF VIOLENCE.

Reese stood to attention, and submitted to the ill-treatment without a wink. That angered Borget the more and so he struck him again on the chest with his fist. Then he took the letter Reese had been writing, crumpled it, and threw it into the coal-scuttle.

"Go to Lieutenant Leimaun, and tell him I beg him to come to me in half an hour!"

"At your service, sir!"

Borget returned to his bedroom, dressed himself, and then went into the next room. "But there stood the coffee, already quite cold. So Reese had been in the room before. But a little thrashing would do no harm. It kept up discipline and respect—even if given, for once, at the wrong time. Should he ask Reese's pardon? Not he!"

The way in which petty tyranny can destroy a man's character, the following incident illustrates:

"The adjutant of the regiment found a telegram awaiting him at his house which concerned military business, and, despite the lateness of the hour, he was obliged to take it over to the regimental secretary to be answered. Heavy snow had begun to fall, and the keen easterly wind drove the flakes whirling wildly through the air, so that it was hard to keep one's eyes open and to find the way. Private Reese was on guard. He had taken shelter from the weather in his sentry-box, and stood, with his sabre stretched in his cold fingers, crouching at the back of the little black-and-white striped box. Why should he not? "Sentinel!"

RECRUITS FOR SOCIALISM.

Reese blinked through the round loophole of the sentry-box, but could see no one. Only when the loud summons rang out a second time on the wintry air did he emerge from his box, and saw a figure approaching through the blinding snow.

"Why didn't you salute, you hound?" roared the adjutant.

"Pardon, Herr Lieutenant! I didn't see the Herr Lieutenant."

"Shut your mouth, you lying scum! You were asleep in your sentry-box! I waited here an eternity! But I'll teach you your duty, you clown!"

"In the orderly-room of the regiment the adjutant wrote the following report: 'I found the sentinel on duty between twelve and two sleeping in his sentry-box. It was not till I had called twice that he came out. Any declaration on the man's part that he did not see me I can beforehand denounce as a falsehood, for I took special notice of his having been asleep.'"

The Socialistic movement is one in which Germany—in which the whole of Europe—cannot fail to be interested; and one of the most important points brought out by Herr Bilse in his suppressed book, is the way in which the ranks of Socialism are being replenished by German soldiers, for it must be remembered that every German has to undergo a period of compulsory service in the army.

A QUESTION OF CAPACITY.

Intoxicated Husband (to angry wife)—"Whash marrer, m'love; why do you look so cross? Yer n' offended wi' yer little Billy, are you?"

Angry Wife—Billy! Little Billy, indeed! You are no Billy—you are a bucket, a kerosene-tin, a tank.

SHOOTING THE LEOPARD

EXCITING SPORT IN A GROVE OF MANGO TREES.

Attacking the Beast in His Stronghold—Result of a Random Shot.

The recollections of one day's sport as recorded by "Raoul" in the Indian Sporting Times indicate that leopard shooting is full of interest and often productive of exciting incidents.

He and a friend, whom he calls "M.," as soon as they got to the place of rendezvous, were met by the usual motley crowd of villagers. They then pointed out to us, says the writer, a rather heavy looking bit of cover in a ravine consisting mostly of azaleas and wild cardamoms. The villagers were positive the leopard was still in what appeared to be his stronghold; that it was from there that he had delivered his last attacks. Close to the cover the leopard was said to be in was a grove of mango trees, and thither M. and I took our stand, while we sent a couple of the more active among the spectators to climb a tree that partly overlooked the jungle. The men had taken up with them a good supply of clods. They had not thrown in many of these missiles when there was a roar and out charged a splendid looking leopard, who, finding the coast clear, as the men had now retired to a safe distance, broke away toward the south. We had

A COUPLE OF SNAP SHOTS but missed. While our attention was taken up with this brute, another leopard broke away toward the north, and the men on the trees who had seen it, said it was a much smaller one than the first. They told us also that they had marked it down in a small but thick bit of cover a couple of hundred paces or so off. This cover consisted of a stunted sesum tree thickly overgrown with wild convolvulus, with a good deal of undergrowth beneath it. As we got nearer M. swore he could see something move on the tree. Closer inspection revealed the fact that this was really the case. Kneeling down and taking a careful aim as to where I thought I had seen the creepers move, I pulled the trigger. This was immediately answered by a muffled sort of growl, followed by the loud thud of a heavy body falling.

Seeing no further movements in the undergrowth we cautiously approached it, and one of our followers, bolder than the rest, soon came across the body of the leopard, extended on its side and quite dead. It was soon hauled out in the open, and it proved to be a three-quarters grown cub, measuring 5 feet 3 inches as it lay. This shot fired at random proved to be a wonderful fluke, for the bullet had gone through the right eye of the leopard, killing it on the spot. We were wondering as to where the other could have got to when we were suddenly startled by the cry of "Theo!" repeated several times.

THIS CRY OF DISTRESS

from some roving jackal appeared to be coming from some mulberry plantations a short distance off and to the north. We at once made our way thither, followed by a motley crowd of villagers, headed by the village "tahsildar," or rent collector, and other notables.

In order not to let the men run the risk of being mauled, we gave strict orders that no one was to get among the mulberry, but to throw clods from the outside. The cover was at first drawn blank, when the crowd, emboldened by the non-appearance of Master Spots, entered the plantation pellmell. We were ourselves retracing our footsteps and were on our way back, when we suddenly heard an angry growl, followed by a number of guttural coughs. On looking around we found the

GUIDED BY DREAMBOOKS

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE INTERPRET THEIR DREAMS.

In These Books Meanings Are Given for Almost Every Vision.

Witches and gypsies figure largely in the titles of all the dream books, and the most popular volume combines these mysterious authorities in its name. French and Japanese "fate books" are also popular with superstitious populace. None of these works contains any explanations of how its interpretations were arrived at, although one of them prints the following brief preface, preceded by a biblical text regarding the gift of prophecy:

"Dreams? Humbug?" people cry; but it is not so. Experience teaches differently. It cannot be denied that many things in our dreams have come to pass, and that dreams have been a stimulus to a great many speculations. Accordingly we have arranged various visions with their interpretations in alphabetical order so that readers may be able to refer to them readily."

Listen to the first few visions it interprets:

"Abyss—To dream that you are falling into an abyss signifies loss of business, to the sick, death. Policy numbers to be gambled upon—11, 14, 69, 70.

"Acquaintance—To dream that you fight with him means that you will soon receive good news and will be fortunate."

MANY CONTRADICTIONS.

That's what one book says about a tiff with a friend, but two others lying near it announce in equally positive terms that a quarrel with an acquaintance means loss of business and early destruction."

This contradiction, one would think, would prove annoying to those consulting these oracles unless they pick out one volume as the only original source of knowledge and pin their faith to that. An umbrella, for instance, is a dream subject over which the various witch and gypsy authorities appear to differ widely. One says that this humble and harmless vision denotes that its beholder will be "successful in all his undertakings," while another one remarks with apparent truthfulness that "to dream of having borrowed an umbrella betokens pain and sorrow to the dreamer."

Some of the odd subjects and interpretations of dreams given in the most popular books are as follows:

"Abyss—Is a bad dream for all persons except clergymen.

"Ants—If ants appear to crawl upon your person you will hear bad news; if you see them trodden upon, bad luck awaits you.

"Beans—To dream that you are eating beans always signifies trouble, and often sickness to yourself or a near relation.

"Bandits—If they seem to attack you, rely upon your own strength in any contemplated undertaking; if you attack them, beware that some misfortune does not overtake you; the simple sight of them means prosperity and riches.

DEATH DENOTES LONG LIFE.

"Death—To dream of dying is a good omen, as it denotes long life and a good fortune.

"Eggs—To seem to be buying eggs means that you will marry your sweetheart and have many children, mostly girls.

"Folly—For a woman to dream that she is becoming foolish and has been laughed at is a sign that her son will grow to be a great man. For a man to dream that he is a fool is a great help, if he wishes to guide or instruct children. If he feels like an idiot he shall be long lived, a favorite, and gain pleasure and profit from the public.

ENGLAND'S RAT PLAGUE

NUMEROUS IN LONDON DOCKS AND SEWERS.

The Animal Came From China With the Growth of Eastern Trade.

The "whiskered vermin race" has been far too prominent in Britain of late. The inconvenience, the havoc, and alarm it has created by appearing in hungry hordes and overrunning the haunts of men in all parts of the country, is a tale that has been told often enough during recent months.

What can be said on behalf of the most universally animal on the face of the earth? He is an agile and graceful creature, skilful in many ways, full of resources, intelligent, a useful scavenger when he can be kept to that employment, full of complacent happiness, and desperately plucky. When living undisturbed in his own haunts the rat is an affectionate parent and comrade. Catch sight of a rat sitting at peace on his haunches, smoothing his whiskers and it is a pretty spectacle. He is said to be cleanly in his personal habits, although he is always at home in the sewers.

His savage disposition is without doubt the result of the centuries of hunting of which he has been the victim. He was never popular, and has, therefore, always been hunted. One wonders what he might have been had he ever been given a chance.

IMPORTED RAT.

It is the brown rat which plagues England to-day. The old English black rat, a smaller and more elegant rodent, far less fierce and harmful, has been almost annihilated by his own brother.

The black rat was introduced into England in the middle ages, coming from the east in ships. He is the ancestor of all the fancy rats kept largely now as pets. The brown rat also came from the east—from western China, to be precise. He gradually spread over Europe, and in 1730 he first appeared in England, having been conveyed on ships sailing from the Baltic. He has now over-run Great Britain and been taken further westward by ships to America, in parts of which continent he abounds by the million. On one Jamaica sugar plantation 30,000 rats have been destroyed in a year.

OMNIVOROUS DIET.

A rat's diet is omnivorous. Nothing seems to come amiss to him. Possibly this is the result of his being continually hunted from place to place and time and again driven by stress of hunger to eat anything that his teeth can surmount. He is always working havoc in game plantations and poultry farms, destroying eggs, and eating the young birds. He has been known to gnaw holes in the bodies of fat pigs, and destroy the soles of elephants' feet.

The London docks have always been a favorite haunt of the rodents. Over 5,000 have been killed in a month by the official rat-catcher. Formerly these rats were taken out alive and sold to dog owners for sporting purposes. Happily this has now been stopped.

The carcasses of these rats have been found to contain germs of bubonic plague. A penalty of \$10 hangs over the head of any person who takes away a live rat. The carcasses are collected every morning and cremated on the quayside in the presence of an official.

HARD FIGHTERS.

The sewers of London were once swarming with the rodents, and the sewer men were in the habit of making large incomes by catching the rats and selling them for sporting purposes at 75 cents a dozen. Many a grim encounter did these men have in blind underground passages when several rats were brought to bay, and it required no small amount of

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, MAY 22.

Text of the Lesson, Mark x., 35-43. Golden Text, Mark x., 45.

Since last lesson we have passed over the record of Luke xvi., 1, to xviii., 34, the last portion from Luke xviii., 15, being found also in Matthew and Mark, the story of the empty, helpless, dependent little children whom He blessed and the rich young ruler who went away as he came, full of himself, his righteousness and his possessions. The saying stands, "He hath filled the hungry with good things, and the rich He hath sent empty away" (Luke i., 53). The disciples emptied themselves of such as they had for His sake. As Peter said, "We have left all and have followed Thee" (Mark x., 28), and our Lord said that in the regeneration, when He shall sit in the throne of His glory, they shall sit upon twelve thrones judging the twelve tribes of Israel (Matt. xix., 28), and that those who forsake all for His sake and the gospels now shall not only have a great reward hereafter, but shall receive a hundredfold (that is, 10,000 per cent.) in this present time, with persecutions. Yet people think that a good investment which brings 10 per cent. or less and virtually despise the Lord's 10,000 per cent.

As for the persecutions we may be called upon to endure, Paul says that they are not worthy to be compared with the glory (Rom. viii., 18) and that they all work out for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory (II Cor. iv., 17). Our Lord is now on His way to Jerusalem to offer Himself a sacrifice for the sins of the world, and for at least the third time He plainly foretells what He is about to suffer, but this time a little more fully. He said that he would be mocked and spitefully entreated and spitted on and scourged and crucified, but that the third day He would rise again and that all this was written by the prophets concerning Him. How strange to read that, although this seems to us so plain, "They understand none of these things!" Compare Matt. xx., 17-19, and Luke xviii., 31-34.

We see how little interest they took in His predicted sufferings, or, rather, that they did not receive a word of it, by the fact, with which our lesson opens, that James and John, or, according to Matthew, their mother for them, asks that he will do for them whatsoever they desire, and that they may sit, one on His right hand and the other on His left, in His Kingdom. How utterly out of sympathy they were, how lonely He was! No one understood Him, not even the disciple whom He loved, who leaned upon His bosom. They did not understand because they did not believe, and only thus were His sayings hid from them. "Through faith we understand" (Heb. xi., 3).

Something seemingly worse than even this request of James and John is recorded as having occurred on the very night before His crucifixion. He had eaten the passover with them and was speaking of one of them who should betray Him when there was a strife among them which of them should be accounted the greatest (Luke xxii., 21-24). It seems an almost impossible thing for believers to get wholly rid of some self seeking even in Christian work and to live to exalt the Lord alone, but if filled with the Spirit He will see to it, for He always glorifies Christ.

Our Lord said, "Ye know not what ye ask" (verse 38). We are apt to be so out of fellowship with Him that even when we plead John xiv., 13, 14, we may be asking amiss,

as at first drawn blank, when the crowd, emboldened by the non-appearance of Master Spots, entered the plantation pellmell. We were ourselves retracing our footsteps and were on our way back, when we suddenly heard an angry growl, followed by a number of guttural coughs.

On looking around we found the leopard bounding away with tail on end, and as it cleared the ditch around the plantation it met the crowd of sightseers, with the head man of the village leading. A most exciting and wonderful sight met our gaze now. The "tahsirdar," or rent collector, was the first Spot's eyes met, and the beast was on him in a twinkling, and knocking him over actually knocked over no less than seven other men, one after another, without even touching the ground. The brute seemed to literally fly from one victim to another, most of whom were clawed on the back as they turned around to get out of the way.

It was simply impossible to think of firing in this melee, and while the scrimmage lasted we marked down our now fully roused foe in a small piece of thatching grass. The difficulty now was how to get at the brute.

THE CROWD OF SIGHTSEERS

had nearly completely vanished, carrying away with them all those that were put hors de combat. Close to the patch of grass which the leopard had taken shelter in was a mango sapling. I suggested to M. that, being the lighter and more active of the two of us, he should climb into the tree, from which vantage position he might easily see everything in the grass.

We cautiously advanced to the tree, and M. was soon up one of its branches, some eight or ten feet off the ground. Having handed M. his gun, I at once withdrew to a safer place and took my stand behind a small thorny bush, from where I could fairly well see all that was going on in front. M. had not been very long up when he shouted to me that he could see something moving and at once fired. This was immediately answered by the leopard charging out and making a dash for the tree. Fortunately for M. the brute sprang some three feet short. We found afterward that the first shot had disabled it considerably, thus preventing it from making good its spring.

It was now my turn to have my share of the fun, for Spots, on catching sight of me, made straight for where I was standing. I just managed to get behind the bush when something yellow flashed past me. Just as it flashed past me I had a couple of snap shots, the brute going head over heels, and after a couple of somersets fell dead. Contrary to our expectations the leopard was not what we had at first expected it to be, i.e., the mother of the cub we had already shot, but was a big male.

ALWAYS LEAP YEAR.

In one part of "all the Russias," the province of Ukraine, it is always leap year as far as the female privilege of proposing is concerned. It is said to be customary there, when a young woman falls in love with a man, for her to go to his father's house, and in the most tender and pathetic manner plead with the young man to take her as his wife. She promises the most submissive obedience to his will if he will but accept her. If the young man says: "I beg that you will excuse me from this," she tells him that she is resolved not to depart until he shall promise to take her for better or worse. She accordingly takes up her abode there and remains until he is wooed and won or until he ends the siege by fleeing to parts unknown.

Whiskey drowns a little trouble and floats a lot more.

Friend—"What is the expensive ingredient in your syrup?" "Patent Medicine Man—"The advertising."

who is becoming richer and has been laughed at is a sign that her son will grow to be a great man. For a man to dream that he is a fool is a great help, if he wishes to guide or instruct children. If he feels like an idiot he shall be long lived, a favorite, and gain pleasure and profit from the public.

"Kill—To dream that you kill a man signifies assuredness of business. To dream that you kill your father is a bad sign.

"Lawyer—To dream of meeting a lawyer means losses and bad news; if you speak to him, you will have trouble; if you hear some one speaking in his favor you will meet with the loss of a friend.

"Meals—If you appear to be eating a meal alone it shows you are malicious; if in company that you are extravagant.

"Money—To dream that you find money signifies that you will do something that will cause a dear friend to shed tears; to lose money denotes good luck, to change it show ill success in business.

SHOWN BY PEANUTS.

"Peanuts—To dream of an abundance of peanuts forebodes treachery and malice.

"Red—Seeing anything colored red in a dream denotes success in love matters and disappointments in business. A red eye means travel over the sea. Red paint signifies loss.

"Sausages—To dream of making them is a sign of victory and pleasure, to eat them indicates the ingenuity, to eat them indicates the inheritance.

"Whitewash—Signifies that you will meet with some accident.

"Widow—To dream of a widow portends a reward; to dream that you are a widow indicates death or disappointment; to dream of a widow denotes strife and quarrels."

An orthodox dreambook contains interpretations for over 1,500 visions, and gives a few hundred more with policy numbers attached, but no explanation of their portent. Fortune telling by cards, dominoes, tea, and coffee grounds, dice, and palmistry is usually dealt with in a short appendix.

NO UNIVERSAL RULE.

"The idea that dreams go by contraries does not always seem to hold good in dream books," said a clerk who had educated himself in the subject in order to sell his wares intelligently to women customers. "Sometimes this rule appears to govern the interpretations, and sometimes not. A dream of marriage, for instance, always signifies death in all the books; signing a will means long life; weeping foretells joy, and a hanging the enjoyment of health. But by a reversal of this idea a vision of war portends trouble and strife; of heaven, great glory and honor; of hell, treachery; of smallpox, sickness; of wasps, vexation; and of jollity, happiness. In view of the approach of spring housecleaning, housekeepers should be warned that the most unfortunate subject for their dreams is paper hanging. According to one book to dream of seeing walls newly papered betokens grief; to see your own walls newly hung foretells a death in your own family. If you dream of papering with your own hands you will be widowed early in life."

CARTS IMPROVE THE ROAD.

In France every carrier's and every market cart, instead of injuring the highway, improves it. Many of the tyres are ten inches wide. In the four-wheeled vehicles of that country the rear axle is fourteen inches longer than the fore, and as a result the rear wheels run in a line about an inch outside the level rolled by the front wheel. After a few loaded waggons have passed over a road the highway looks as if a steam roller had been at work. A national law in Germany prescribes that waggons heavily loaded must have tyres not less than four inches wide. In Austria the minimum for similar vehicles is six and a half inches, in Switzer-

sewer men were in the habit of making large incomes by catching the rats and selling them for sporting purposes at 75 cents a dozen. Many a grim encounter did these men have in blind underground passages when several rats were brought to bay, and it required no small amount of pluck to seize the savage vermin.

When driven to extremity there is scarcely a fiercer animal existing than the brown rat. He is also a serious danger, for a bite from the garbage-poisoned teeth of a rat has often meant death within a few hours. A desperate rat will sometimes daunt the stoutest bull-terrier, and many a splendid dog has died from a rat bite.

In severe extremity a hunted rat will sham death, and be left for dead in the gutter. But, when all is quiet, he will recover himself, and move away as fast as possible.

The very worst that a rat can do is in attacking human beings. Tramps lying by the roadside or in brick-yards in country places, have been killed by the rodents, and only too often have hungry-pressed rats attacked infants in their cradles, sometimes killing them.

SOME GOOD POINTS.

As for the good in him, there are many true stories. His intelligence has been seen often. Perhaps the best-known instance is that of the rats which, robbing a poultry yard, could conceive of no better way of carrying off the eggs than by getting one of their number to lie on his back and clasp the eggs on his stomach. Then several rats pulled their recumbent brother's tail, while others pushed his shoulders. Thus egg after egg was safely hidden in their burrow.

A rat has been known to cross a swollen torrent in Scotland seated on a swan's back. Other rats have made friends with dogs, and fed often from the same platter. When the dogs were absent, they would never feed, knowing that the presence of their canine friends meant safety.

Although when driven desperate with hunger they will devour one another, in time of plenty their affection is almost human.

A Sussex clergyman has told how he saw a number of rats migrating from one district to another, and in the middle of the company an old blind rat with a twig in his mouth, by which he was being safely led by a younger rodent. Instances of rats leading blind comrades by the ears to feeding places, and placing food close to their muzzles, have been observed more than once. This is more than many human beings will do for their weaker brethren.

FOR JAPANESE SOLDIERS.

Rice and dried fish is the uniform food of the Japanese army in campaigning times. This is the way in which the rice is cooked. It is boiled until quite thick and glutinous. Next it is placed on a ceramic slab, rolled out, and cut into squares. The squares are then placed in the sun to dry and often turned. When hard as sea biscuit and greatly reduced in weight, they can be stored. A certain number are allowed each day to the soldier. All he has to do is to break up a square in boiling water and to add the dried fish. In a few minutes he has what seems to him a delicious thick soup. If he cannot procure boiling water he simply eats his rice cake dry. In the fruit season he substitutes fruit, when he can obtain it, for the fish.

A CURIOUS PLANT.

There is a plant in Chili, and a similar one in Japan, called the "flower of the air." It is so called because it appears to have no root, and is never fixed to the earth. Each shoot produces two or three flowers like a lily—white, transparent, and odoriferous. It is capable of being transported 600 or 700 miles, and vegetates as it travels suspended on a twig.

the Lord alone, but if filled with the Spirit He will see to it, for He always glorifies Christ.

Our Lord said, "Ye know not what ye ask" (verse 38). We are apt to be so out of fellowship with Him that even when we plead John xiv, 13, 14, we may be asking amiss, because He may see in our hearts some desire for the honor of self or church or denomination or our particular society rather than His glory only. His searching question, "Can ye drink of the cup that I drink of and be baptized with?" we might think would have opened their eyes, but they are blinded by their ambition and thoughtlessly answer, "We can." They did not receive what He had said about His sufferings and therefore did not understand what He meant by His cup and baptism. We do well to note how He looked upon His sufferings, speaking of them all in this wise, "The cup which My Father hath given Me" (John xviii, 11), and we are learning a good lesson when we learn to see God in everything, seeing people and circumstances through God, seeing Jesus only (Mark ix, 8).

I find it necessary to emphasize that, while the precious blood of Christ, and that alone, can make us fit for the presence of God, all that comes to us after we are saved is necessary to fit us for our place in His kingdom and for our reign with Him. The Christian life would be more easy and restful than many seem to find it if they would only believe Eph. ii, 10, and let God daily guide them in the good works He has prepared for them, saying concerning all that comes, "This is prepared for me."

He emptied Himself and humbled Himself unto the death of the cross for us, wherefore God also hath highly exalted Him (Phil. ii, 7-9). Humility is true greatness. Therefore be humble if you would be great; be faithful if you would be rewarded; "God resisteth the proud and giveth grace to the humble" (I Pet. v, 5, 6). "Hereby perceive we the love of God because He laid down His life for us, and we ought to lay down our lives for the brethren" (I John iii, 16). We cannot ransom any by even laying down our lives—He has provided the only and all sufficient ransom—but we can be willing to minister the good news to others even at the cost of laying down our lives in doing so.

GERMAN SERVANTS.

It is difficult in Germany for a professional rogue to enter as a domestic servant. There every servant has a character-book, in which the mistress must enter the dates of the coming and leaving of the servant, with her character while in the service. This the girl is obliged to take to the nearest police-station and have it dated with the official stamp, thus preventing the manufacture of bogus recommendations.

WHERE CZARS ARE BURIED.

It is not generally known that the remains of all Czars of Russia since Peter the Great lie in a memorial chapel built on one of the islands of the Neva. All the cenotaphs are exactly alike, each being a block of white marble, without any decoration whatever. The only distinction by which each is marked is the name of the deceased Emperor.

RUSSIAN FAST DAYS.

Fast days in Russia are numerous. Besides the ordinary Lenten period, which, however, in Russia lasts forty-eight days instead of forty, they have three shorter periods of fasting—one of nineteen days in June, one of fourteen days in August, and another of thirty-three days in November and December. There are in addition three single days of fasting.

JAPANESE CRUISER SUNK

Was Sent to the Bottom of the Sea by Sunken Mine.

LOSS OF THE MIYAKO.

The Miyako was lost while assisting in the operations of clearing the Russian mines from Kerr Bay, north-east of Tallienwan Bay, on which Port Dalny is situated, says a despatch from Tokio. Admiral Kataoka (commander of the third squadron) returned there Sunday with a detachment of his squadron, protecting two flotillas of torpedo boats which had been detailed to complete sweeping the harbor by the removal of mines. Five mines were discovered and exploded, and the work was being suspended for the day when the Miyako struck an undiscovered mine, which exploded with tremendous force under her stern, on the port side, and inflicted immense damage to the hull. The Miyako sank in twenty-two minutes. Two sailors were killed, and twenty-two men were wounded. The rest of the crew were rescued.

The news of the loss of the Miyako has been sorrowfully received in Tokio. The dangerous character of the work in which the Miyako was engaged is generally appreciated, but it was thought that the loss of torpedo boat No. 48 under similar circumstances Thursday last would serve as a warning to those engaged in the work to exercise the greatest care.

The Miyako was a cruiser of 1,800 tons displacement, and was 314 feet long. Her armament consisted of two 4.7-inch quick-firing guns and ten three-pounders.

BAD ROADS RETARD JAPS.

The lack of news from the seat of war is comparable with the situation before the battle of the Yalu, when the curtain was perpetually down, says a London despatch. There are no grounds for believing the reports from Chinese of fighting at Liao-Yang. Not a word has been received concerning the operations of the invaders on the Liao-Yang Peninsula, and but for the loss of the cruiser Miyako and the operations of the ubiquitous Chunchuses there would hardly be an incident to be reported.

Chinese arriving at Shanghai, professedly from Port Arthur, say that the Japanese are vigorously besieging the fortress by land and sea, and that they are bombarding both it and Dalny. They add that the garrison is dissatisfied and will surrender. Such yarns are always to be obtained at Shanghai.

Of the progress of the advance towards Liao-Yang the only official statement is contained in a despatch from Gen. Pflug reiterating that a considerable section of the Japanese main army is concentrating northwest of Takushan, and is supposed to be moving toward a point beyond Hai-Cheng or Haitjoo. He says that the advance from Feng-Wang-Cheng towards Liao-Yang has been marked by indecision, but this information is not later than May 13.

The general staff in St. Petersburg has been informed, according to a Paris newspaper, that Gen. Kuroki's army is only moving on Liao-Yang at the rate of six miles daily, owing to the badness of the roads and frequent skirmishes with Cossacks. It is predicted that a great battle is not so imminent as imagined.

The stories of friction between Gen. Kouropatkin and Admiral Alexieff are revived. It is stated in Paris

has been docked, and is being repaired. The other ships are not injured.

The warships are able to get to sea as the channel has been cleared. Two cruisers and two torpedo-boat destroyers steamed outside last Sunday.

The garrison holds all the good positions within 20 miles of the fortress. A battalion of Japanese advanced last Sunday from Kin-Chau Bay. They were met with artillery fire, which was followed by a charge of the Cossacks. The Japanese retreated, leaving eighty-five dead on the ground.

JAPS ENTERED DALNY.

The Chicago Daily News publishes the following from its Chefoo correspondent:—

"When the Daily News despatch boat Fawn arrived off Dalny early yesterday a heavy bombardment was in progress. As the channel was thickly mined by the Russians, and the Japanese Admiral Kataoka had issued strict orders that non-combatant boats were to be excluded, it was impossible to get within the roadstead. Hence an accurate report of the proceedings is impossible.

"So far as it was possible to ascertain, the armored cruiser Yakumo, four other cruisers, one gunboat, and one battleship, having cleared the channel, entered the harbor shortly after daylight and began a heavy fire, which was still in progress at noon.

"It is estimated that 20,000 Japanese troops are investing the town, and there is every reason to believe that they delivered the assault that afternoon, and are now in possession of the city.

"It is estimated that the landing of the second army was completed on Friday at Pitsewo. There are now 50,000 Japanese troops on the peninsula."

RUSSIANS OUTNUMBERED.

Gen. Kuroki, commander of the first Japanese army corps, reports the occupation of Kaun-Tien-Cheng, sixty miles north-east of Feng-Wang-Cheng, on May 7. Seioyin, sixty miles east of Liao-Yang, was occupied Thursday, while the rumor that Siuyen was occupied after an engagement leads to the deduction that the Japanese plan is to mask Port Arthur with a relatively small force, and to endeavor to envelop and destroy Gen. Kouropatkin's force before it can be organized and reinforced. The St. Petersburg estimate of the number of Japanese actually landed is taken as probably near the truth, that is, eight divisions of 23,000 men each. There may be more, but the available statistics show even as matters stand that the Russian field force is inferior to the armies advancing against it.

The Times estimates that Gen. Kouropatkin has more than 100,000 men and 256 guns, apart from his heavy guns, to defend 100 miles of front from New-Chwang to Mukden. These are drawn up parallel to his line of communications, and there is only a single line of retreat.

JAPS CLOSING IN.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from Shan-Hai-Kwan says that bandits are gradually approaching New-Chwang. For three nights in succession there has been sharp fighting with them, and a number of the marauders have been killed. The evacuation of New-Chwang by the

Petersburg as to exactly what is occurring at the theatre of war, as much in regard to the Russian movements as to those of the enemy. Gen. Kouropatkin's plans are most carefully guarded. Although he is believed to be concentrating troops near Liao-Yang, very little actual information on the subject is obtainable. The general impression, however, is that heavy fighting will occur within a fortnight.

Advices received by the general staff indicate that the Japanese are pushing the campaign in Southern Manchuria with great energy. The rainy season, which will render the roads almost impassable, begins in six weeks, and the latest belief here is that the enemy hopes to make his position secure by a decisive engagement before the rains set in. The army organ believes that at least eight divisions of the enemy, not counting 20,000 men in the lower part of the Liao-Tung Peninsula, are in Southern Manchuria. As to the force advancing along the littoral from the Yalu, where it is believed another army has landed, information is very incomplete.

The three divisions of Gen. Kuroki's army separated at Feng-Wang-Cheng. According to the reports of the Russian scouts, 10,000 infantry with 40 guns and 1,500 cavalry, moved north to Samatzy (Sai-Ma-Ki) whence they could strike either Mukden or Liao-Yang. The flank of this force is protected by a battalion of infantry, three squadrons of cavalry, and a mountain battery at Kuang-Chan-Siang. A division of Japanese Guards proceeded west to Hai-Cheng and 10,000 infantry, with fifty guns, mostly mountain pieces, moved south-west toward Kai-Ping and reached the Sliidzaypu ford of the Ta-Yang River Tuesday, leaving on Wednesday for Suyan-Chou. How many reserves came up behind them on the Feng-Wang-Cheng road is not known.

All of these forces, at the rate of traveling, are due at their destinations Sunday or Monday. The Russians are in the dark as to the place where to await the Japanese attack. It is considered possible that the northern force will be heavily reinforced, and that a simultaneous attack of the southern force will clear the road to New-Chwang and permit the enemy to move directly northward and strike the Russian flank at Liao-Yang or Mukden.

MUST WIN A FIGHT.

A despatch to the London Standard, from St. Petersburg, says there are persistent rumors of a serious disturbance at Warsaw, and that a high official has been killed. The feeling is increasing that a successful battle is very necessary to ensure internal order in Russia.

VLADIVOSTOCK MENACED.

A St. Petersburg report represents the appearance of a Japanese torpedo boat in the roadstead of Paldala, on the north-east coast of Corea, as being more important than was at first believed. It says that transports, accompanied by torpedo boats, have arrived there. This is supposed to indicate a landing near Vladivostock.

Another report says it is doubtful whether the vessels are transports or warships.

CLEARING THE CHANNEL.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily Express says:—"I learn from official sources that, so far from blowing up their warships, which would be done only at the very last extremity, the garrison at Port Arthur is engaged in clearing the entrance of the harbor, which was more or less completely blocked by the stone-laden ships sent in by the Japanese for that purpose.

"The task is one of extreme difficulty, for the merchantmen are filled with stone, concrete, and masses

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, May 17.—Wheat—There is a good demand and the market is firm at 95c for No. 2 red and white west and east. Goose is steady at 85c for No. 2 east. Spring is steady at 90c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is steady at 93c for No. 1 hard, 92c for No. 1 northern, 89c for No. 2 northern and 86c for No. 3 northern at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c more grinding in transit.

Flour—The market is firm at \$3.60 bid for 90 per cent. patents in buyers' bags west or east. Choice brands are quoted 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at \$4.80 for Hungarian patents, \$4.50 for second patents and \$4.40 for strong bakers', bags included, on the track Toronto.

Millfeed—Is steady at \$17 for cars of shorts and \$15.50 for bran in bulk east or west. Manitoba millfeed is steady at \$21 for cars of shorts and \$20 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—Is steady at 42c for No. 2, 41c for No. 3 extra, and 38c for 3 west or east.

Buckwheat—There was some inquiry to-day and the market is steady at 50c for No. 2 west or east.

Rye—Is steady at 57c to 57½c for No. 2 west or east.

Corn—Is steady at 41c to 42c for cars of mixed and 42c to 43c for yellow west. American is steady at 58c for No. 2 yellow, 57c for No. 3 yellow, and 56c for No. 3 mixed in car lots on the track Toronto.

Oats—Are firmer at 33c to 33½c for No. 1 white and 32½c for No. 2 white east. No. 2 white are quoted at 32c west.

Rolled Oats—Is steady at \$4.50 for cars of bags and \$4.75 for barrels on the track Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots here and 40c more outside.

Peas—Are dull at 63c for No. 2 west or east.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Stocks continue to accumulate here, and there is no better tone to the market of weeks.

Creamery, prints 17c to 19c
do solids 16c 17c
Dairy, lb. rolls, choice..... 12c 13c
do large rolls 11c 13c
do poor to medium 10c 11c
Cheese—Quotations are 8c per lb. for new large and 8½c for new twins. Old large is about steady at 9½c for job lots here.

Eggs—Quotations are steady at 15c.

Potatoes—Cars on the track here are quoted at \$1.05 to \$1.10. Potatoes out of store here sell at \$1.20 to \$1.25 per bag.

Baled Hay—The market is quoted steady at \$9 per ton for car lots on track here.

Baled Straw—Is quoted unchanged, with a slightly firm tone, at \$5.50 per ton for car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, May 17.—Merchants generally reported the market for oats firmer this morning. The Chicago market was also much stronger, being ½c to 1c up. It was stated that private cables received from England offered equal to about 36½c here afloat May for No. 2 oats. Buyers are bidding 34½c track for Peterboro's, but holders are demanding 35c, and sales are being put through at that figure. Peas were about steady at 71c afloat May; No. 2 barley, 49c, and No. 3 extra, 48c; No. 2 rye 62c.

Flour—We quote:—Manitoba patents, \$4.90 to \$4.95; strong bakers' \$4.60 to \$4.65; winter wheat patents, \$4.80 to \$5.10; straight rollers, \$4.60 to \$4.85; straight rollers,

at the rate of six miles daily, owing to the badness of the roads and frequent skirmishes with Cossacks. It is predicted that a great battle is not so imminent as imagined.

The stories of friction between Gen. Kouropatkin and Admiral Alexieff are revived. It is stated in Paris that the latter has telegraphed to the Czar that Gen. Kouropatkin ignores his orders.

RUSSIAN FORCES.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph says it is now admitted that the number of Russian troops in the Far East is smaller than was supposed from the newspaper accounts. The entire north-east has been denuded of soldiers. Confirmation comes from other sources that over-estimates have been made. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the National Zeitung of Berlin declares that it is known and admitted that it will be a long time before the Russians are able to confront the Japanese on equal terms. He adds that everything that has been asserted regarding the perfected concentration of 300,000 or 400,000 Russians now stands condemned as idle boasting. The troops between Lake Baikal and Port Arthur and Vladivostok would be probably over-estimated at 275,000. Of these a disproportionately large number are occupied in guarding the communications, which demand increasing attention. The forces concentrated between Liao-Yang and Mukden probably do not exceed 30,000. The task of removing and destroying immense stores in various parts of southern Manchuria involved the Russian forces in great misfortune. It produced serious congestion in transporting troops over the railway, the capacities of which have been intentionally exaggerated. The Commander-in-Chief has been further compelled to countermand the despatch of reinforcements from Vladivostok owing to the appearance of Japanese warships and transports in Ussuri Bay. The Russian military authorities are uncertain whether the transports are full or empty, but in view of their presence they feel unable to reduce the Vladivostok garrison.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Express sends a similar depressing story of Russia's difficulties. He believes that owing to the limitations of the Siberian Railway Russia has not been able to forward more than 4,000 men weekly since the war began, which is no more than the wastage to be estimated upon. He predicts that the wastage will greatly increase owing to sickness in summer, to say nothing of fighting, and he concludes by saying that the army is not strong enough to attack the advancing Japanese or to successfully hold its positions. Concentration at Mukden or Harbin is therefore its only hope.

JAP ARMIES IN TOUCH.

On account of the withdrawal of the Russians from the eastern portion of the Liao-Tung Peninsula, the first and second Japanese armies are in communication.

JAPS DRIVEN BACK.

A correspondent of the London Daily News, who has just arrived at Chefoo, from Port Arthur, which place he left Thursday, says that although 25,000 Japanese have landed north of Port Arthur the garrison there is not dismayed. The place is provisioned for nine months. The garrison numbers 15,000 men, exclusive of 30,000 Chinese coolies. The correspondent denies that Admiral Togo's bombardments were effective. He says that not a single gun was disabled. The populated parts of the city were slightly damaged but the arsenals and dockyards were not injured. The Retvizan is permanently disabled. The Askold

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from Shan-Hai-Kwan says that bandits are gradually approaching New-Chwang. For three nights in succession there has been sharp fighting with them, and a number of the marauders have been killed. The evacuation of New-Chwang by the Russians is almost completed. Only a small force remains in the fort. Communication with Port Arthur has not been restored. The Chinese state that the Japanese are closing in on all sides of New-Chwang.

TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYED.

The Japanese torpedo boat No. 48 was destroyed while removing mines from Kerr Bay, north of Talienwan (Port Dainy) on Thursday. Seven men were killed and seven were wounded. This is the first warship Japan has lost in the war.

The torpedo boat was lost during a series of bombardments and surveying operations at Talienwan. Neep and Kerr Bays, by Admiral Kataeva, commander of the third squadron. The Admiral arrived at Kerr Bay early in the morning, and detached the cruisers Itsukushima, Nisshin, and Miyako, ordering them to bombard the land batteries, while a flotilla of torpedo boats swept the harbor of mines. A second flotilla of torpedo boats, which had been engaged in guarding Port Arthur the previous night, joined the squadron and began the work of surveying the harbor. The Miyako discovered a company of Russian infantry with a detachment of cavalry on shore and dispersed them. The survey was completed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Two torpedo boats that were reconnoitring and removing mines on the west shore of Kerr Bay discovered a telegraph line running along the Takushan Peninsula. In order to destroy it, Lieut. Hotte and four sailors landed and scaled the heights under the protection of the guns of the torpedo boats, and cut the line.

The Japanese vessels then discovered three bodies of Russian troops, one large and two small ones, whereupon the squadron advanced close to the shore and shelled them.

The Miyako, which was reconnoitring in Neep Bay, discovered a Russian guard post on a mountain to the northwest of Robinson promontory, and destroyed it.

A Russian force, estimated at ten companies, took refuge behind an eminence, but it was dispersed by the Japanese. Torpedo boats Nos. 48 and 49 discovered a large mine in Kerr Bay. The various attempts to blow it up failed and it suddenly exploded itself, cutting No. 48 in two. The torpedo boat sank in seven minutes. The squadron hurried boats to the rescue and picked up the wounded. Three other mines were discovered and exploded. The squadron completed its operations at 6 o'clock in the evening, and returned to its base.

30,000 AT PORT ARTHUR.

The presence of Gen. Pock at Port Arthur, which was announced in Wednesday's St. Petersburg despatches, was not previously known here. It possibly indicates that the garrison is far stronger than the Russians have admitted.

Gen. Pock commands the Fourth Siberian Rifles, numbering 10,000 men. If these troops are at Port Arthur, the garrison probably numbers 30,000. Such a large force will render the investment of the place very difficult unless the Japanese are able to concentrate three times that number.

The rumors that the Japanese have cut off Port Arthur's water supply is ridiculed. The chief supply is obtained by condensing sea water. Only the Chinese residents use wells.

JAPS PUSHING CAMPAIGN.

Much uncertainty exists at St.

the very last extremity, the garrison at Port Arthur is engaged in clearing the entrance of the harbor, which was more or less completely blocked by the stone-laden ships sent in by the Japanese for that purpose.

The task is one of extreme difficulty, for the merchantmen are filled with stone, concrete, and masses of iron. In order to remove the obstructions, divers have been sent down with drilling apparatus to bore holes in the 'cargo' for placing dynamite charges in effective positions. The divers have been at work for several days, and, according to the latest reports, have sufficiently cleared the channel to admit the passage of torpedo-boat destroyers.

GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED.

Of the great movement which Gen. Kuroki is supposed to be directing against Liao-Yang, the only news comes from Russian sources. Much of this is two or three days old, and is apparently based on information from the natives. The position in the neighborhood of New-Chwang is obscure. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Standard reports that the Japanese are about to occupy that place.

According to the New-Chwang correspondent of the Daily Mail, numerous bodies of Russian cavalry and infantry have been disposed in the vicinity of the town for the purpose of harassing, or not arresting, the overland movement of the Japanese. The nature of the country is favorable to such an object, which, if successful, will give Gen. Kouropatkin time to strengthen his position at Liao-Yang. Reports from various quarters refer to the fortifications at Liao-Yang as being very formidable. Many heavy guns command the railway.

RUSSIAN PLOTTERS.

The Russian Government has discovered an Anarchist conspiracy to blow up fortresses and military depots with dynamite says a Vienna despatch. The recent attempt at Cronstadt is now believed to have been the work of this band and not of Japanese. A plot against the life of M. de Meheve, the Russian Minister of the Interior, has also been discovered. Another plot against the life of the Czar has been confessed by an accomplice, who received a reward of 100,000 doubles for its revelation.

TO VISIT SOUTH AFRICA.

An Invitation to the Canadian Manufacturers.

A despatch from Montreal says:—Mr. B. W. Campbell, representative in this city of the Elder-Dempster Line, has announced that Sir Alfred Jones has extended an invitation to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to send a deputation of their members to South Africa to study opportunities for trade there and for the purpose the company's steamer Monarch will be placed at the disposal of the association. If arrangements can be made the vessel will sail from Montreal in July. The intention is to take exhibits of Canadian manufactures.

MURDERED HIS BROTHER.

Frenchman in Alberta Accused of a Terrible Crime.

says: One of the most cold-blooded murders that has ever occurred in Alberta has just come to light here. About 5.30 on Wednesday morning Francois Marrett, a Frenchman, went to his brother's ranch, near here, and it is believed murdered his brother John. The murderer used an axe while John was asleep, threw the body out of the window, and then carried it to a nearby creek, where he threw it in three feet of water, with the face downwards. He then returned to the house and turned the mattress upside down.

at that figure. Peas were about steady at 71c afloat May; No. 2 barley, 49c, and No. 3 extra, 48c; No. 2 rye 62c.

Flour—We quote:—Manitoba patents, \$4.90 to \$4.95; strong bakers' \$4.60 to \$4.65; winter wheat patents, \$4.80 to \$5.10; straight rollers, \$4.60 to \$4.85; straight rollers, in bags, \$2.20 to \$2.30.

Feed—Manitoba bran in bags, \$18; shorts, \$21 per ton; Ontario bran in bulk, \$18.50 to \$19.50; shorts, \$20.50 to \$21.50; mouille, \$26 to \$28 per ton, as to quality.

Rolled Oats—The market is firm; dealers are asking \$2.32½ for bags and \$4.90 in barrels on track. These figures are for 90-pound bags, some 80-pound bags being also on the market.

Hay—We quote:—No. 1, \$10 to \$11; No. 2, \$8.50 to \$9.50; clover, mixed, \$7.50 to \$8; clover, \$7 to \$7.50 per ton in car lots.

Beans—Choice primes, \$1.45 per bush., \$1.40 in car lots.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$17 to \$19; light short cut, \$16 to \$17.50; American fat backs, \$17.50; compound lard, 7½c to 8c; Canadian lard, 7c to 7½c; tallow rendered, 8½c to 9½c, according to quality; hams, 11c to 13c; bacon, 12½c to 13½c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.50 to \$7.75; live hogs, \$5.25 to \$5.50.

Eggs—New laid, 14½c to 15c.

Butter—New made, 15½c to 16c;

western dairy, 13c; rolls, 12c to 13c.

Cheese—New fodder, 6½c to 7c;

Quebec fodder, 6½c.

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, May 17.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Spring, offerings light; No. 1 northern, \$1.10; winter firm; State red to arrive, \$1.09 to \$1.09½. Corn—Easy; No. 2 yellow, 59c; No. 2 corn, 57c. Oats—Steady; no offerings. Barley—Nothing doing. Rye—Nothing doing.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, May 17.—There was a good lively trade at the City Cattle Market to-day and a heavy run of cattle, hogs and calves, but a light run of sheep and lambs. The market on the whole was the best for a long time, with some very fine offerings among the cattle, and a large crowd of buyers present.

Ex-orters, heavy	\$4 60 to \$5 00
Bulls, export, heavy,	
cwt.	3 50 4 00
do light	3 50 3 75
Feeders, 800 lbs. and upward	3 00 3 25
Short keep, 1,100 lbs.	4 00 4 65
Stockers, 400 to 800 lbs.	2 50 3 12½
do 900 lbs.	2 75 3 50
Butchers' cattle, choice	4 25 4 40
do medium	3 80 4 25
do picked	4 25 4 60
do bulls	3 00 3 50
do rough	2 75 3 00
Light stock bulls, cwt.	2 25 2 50
Milch cows	30 00 65 00
Hogs, best	5 00
do heavy	4 75
Sheep, heavy ewes	3 75 4 25
do light	4 00 4 50
Bucks	3 00 3 50
Grain-fed lambs	5 50 6 25
Barnyard lambs	3 50 4 50
Spring lambs, each	2 50 5 50

GREAT SALE OF LAND.

Rumored that Americans Paid \$1,600,000 for Farm Lands.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: It is rumored that the Local Government have disposed of 256,000 acres of Provincial lands to a Duluth company. The price is said to be over \$1,600,000, and the sale is regarded as fairly satisfactory in price, and as showing the continued confidence of the American investors in values of Manitoba farm lands.

HUGE ELEVATOR BURNED.

1,500,000 Bushel Structure at Fort William Destroyed.

A Fort William, Ont., despatch says: Elevator B, one of the mammoth grain storage houses at this point, is now a smouldering heap of ashes. At about 12.30 on Wednesday night A. Macdonald, the night watchman, found the structure on fire. It was with difficulty that he made his way to the engine-room and blew a long blast on the whistle. In less than five minutes the C. P. R. brigade and the town firemen had three streams playing on the huge pile. When they thought that they had the fire under control the flames with a sudden roar broke out from the upper storey, and from that moment the elevator was doomed. flames shot about the cupola for a hundred feet, and a strong wind carried them in sheets of fire above the west end of the town, and blazing pieces of board were scattered broadcast among the wooden buildings.

No human efforts would have saved the total destruction of the main business and residence streets had not rain soaked the roofs of the buildings and made it possible to concentrate all efforts on the places which were in immediate danger. The area to be watched extended for a distance of half a mile west of the fire, and this whole space is to-day covered with charred wood and ashes.

To add to the personal risk, the metal sheeting with which the wooden elevator was covered was caught by the wind and zig-zagged down upon the streets with terrific force.

It was nearly 2 when the cupola fell, and for another half-hour the danger was the worst.

SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

The Military Demands Overtax the Road.

A Montreal despatch says: Mr. William Whyte, assistant to the President of the C. P. R., during the course of a visit to Russia a few years ago in the interest of trade with that country went over the Trans-Siberian Railway from Moscow to Lake Baikal, and in answer to a question on Wednesday regarding Russia's "present transportation problem he said:—"In regard to the victualing of, say, half a million troops in Manchuria, Russia has undertaken a task which, in my judgment, she will be unable to accomplish. On the Trans-Siberian Railway I found that the rails were light, the ties far apart, the engines inconsiderable, and the worst feature was that the distance between stations on a single track was too great. The Russian Government design to pour into Manchuria some half million of men—how is this number to be maintained? Manchuria is a mountainous country; it grows but little. How will such a mass of men be sustained? I know what it is to sustain a few thousand men in the Northwest when we have a bit of road to build quickly. That is serious enough if you are away from your base; but think of four thousand miles from their base! I do not think the thing can be done unless the Russian Government have changed the physical condition of the road since I passed over it, which I do not believe."

TWENTY HOUSES BURNED

Disastrous Fire Sweeps a Suburb of Montreal.

A Montreal despatch says:—Twenty dwellings destroyed, thirty families rendered homeless, and damage amounting to \$100,000 is the record of a disastrous fire which swept St. Henri, a western suburb of Montreal, on Friday afternoon. The fire broke out shortly before 2 o'clock, in a

FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

Partridge Island in the harbor of St. John, N. B., is to be fortified. The steamer Petrel has made a second seizure of American gill nets, capturing 127 near Pelee Island.

About fifteen men have been laid off in the machine shops of the Canada Atlantic Railway at Ottawa. West London residents want a breakwater of cement. It will cost \$250,000.

Saulnier & Decelles, of the Union hat works, Brockville, have assigned. They had a bonus of \$20,000 from the town, only \$13,000 of which was paid, secured by mortgage on the property.

Bakers to the number of nearly 3,000 are on strike in Berlin for higher wages and an end to the system of boarding with their employers.

The Montreal Harbor Commissioners have decided on the construction of a powerful fire tug to protect water front property.

Seventeen McGill University mining course pupils with two members of the faculty are now in Rossland studying local mining conditions and methods.

Guelph hotelkeepers will appeal to the courts to ascertain if they must carry out the regulation of the license commissioners to close at 10 instead of 11.

Hon. Sydney Fisher has given notice in the House of Commons of a resolution that it is expedient to pass an act restricting the sale of seeds of cereals, grasses, clovers or forage plants, containing the seeds of certain weeds.

Six colors assigned by the British Government for the purpose of presentation to the Canadian corps which took part in South Africa, will be allotted to the Royal Dragoons, the Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles, Strathcona's Horse, the Royal Canadian Field Artillery, the Royal Canadian Regiment.

FOREIGN.

It is reported that high personages at Paris have sold military secrets to a list of 500 men who paid for positions in the New York Police and Fire Departments has been discovered.

The Spanish naval budget provides for the construction during the coming five years of warships which will cost \$7,500,000.

In the stomach of Mrs. J. C. Martz's fine horse, which died mysteriously at Boiling Springs, Pa., was found a half-pound of nails. The barn had been re-roofed, and nails had been dropped into the hay.

Impaled on an ice hook by his nose, William Newber, an employee of the American Ice Co., Philadelphia, narrowly escaped bleeding to death on the rear of his wagon. He was rapidly losing strength when two small boys lifted him off the hook.

Rumor has it that Rear Admiral Charles Carter Drury will succeed Sir Archibald Douglas as Commander-in-Chief of the North American Squadron in July, the latter going as second in command to the Mediterranean. Drury is a Canadian, a native of St. John, N.B.

While an attendant was feeding Mrs. John Wright, a paralytic, at her home in Rockdale, Pa., a bowl of soup was accidentally overturned upon the body of the helpless woman. She was terribly scalded, sank into unconsciousness, and death has ended her sufferings.

TURKEY'S CHANCE.

Sultan's Troops Busy Wiping Out the Armenians.

An official despatch to the French

THE FRESH EGG TRADE

PREMIUM OF SEVERAL CENTS A DOZEN ON THEM.

Hints on How the Eggs Should be Collected, Packed and Shipped.

For all farmers a most profitable branch of the poultry business is the production of eggs during the winter, says Mr. F. C. Hare, Chief of the Poultry Division, Ottawa. Every winter there is a great demand for new-laid eggs; the supply is always limited, and high prices are paid. In the large cities strictly fresh eggs sold readily during the past winter at from forty to sixty cents per dozen. Some farmers are so situated that they can maintain a city trade in fresh eggs throughout the year. A premium of several cents a dozen can usually be obtained for new-laid eggs shipped weekly to the city merchant.

There is a growing preference on the home markets for brown shelled eggs. The shells of the eggs should be wiped clean if necessary, and the eggs graded in size. For shipment to the merchant they should be packed in cases holding 12 dozens or 30 dozens each. Eggs to be palatable should be eaten in a strictly fresh condition; therefore they should reach the consumer without

UNNECESSARY DELAY.

This requires (1) that the eggs be collected regularly every day and stored in a cool room (temperature 40 to 50 deg. F.), until a sufficient number are on hand to deliver to a dealer; (2) that the dealer forward the eggs to the merchant at least once a week, and (3) that the merchant protect the eggs from deterioration while in his possession.

As a general rule pullets hatched during May or early in June will prove most profitable for winter laying. Farmers who expect to make a specialty of high-priced new-laid eggs next winter should at the present time be hatching out a good number of chicks from which to select suitable pullets. The cockerels should be sold in the early fall. Unless they are housed in the fields and require little attention or extra feed, the most profitable age for marketing is four months. After that age the cost of feed per pound of gain in live weight rapidly increases.

The pullets should be comfortably and permanently housed in the fall, transferring mature pullets to a strange pen defers egg-production. Early winter laying demands liberal feeding, which included in addition to the grain, waste meat or animal food, and vegetable food. From two flocks of Barred Plymouth Rock pullets that were liberally fed from birth for early maturity at the Bonville, Que., Illustration Station eggs were gathered daily after the pullets were four months and one week old. Experiments at the Utah Experiment Station showed that the profit from young hens or pullets was about five times greater than that from hens three to four years old. Not only did the old hens lay considerably fewer eggs, but the eggs were worth less per dozen. This is accounted for by the fact that the pullets laid a larger proportion of their eggs in winter.

WHEN THE PRICE WAS GOOD.

When the pullets are forced for winter egg production, there should be kept in addition another breeding pen of selected fowls from which to rear the chicks. A hen or pullet that commences to lay in the spring will at that time produce stronger-germed eggs for hatching than will another that has had her vitality impaired by winter laying.

The farmer should select from the flock of pullets ten or twelve of the best winter layers, placing a regular leg band or a piece of wire around the leg of each. The next winter these pullets, (then yearling hens),

ON THE FARM.

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS.

For making bordeaux, the method suggested by M. B. Waite of the United States department of agriculture is very satisfactory. A rough platform was built on a side hill, on which were the barrels containing the stock solutions of lime and sulphate, and two half-barrels having short pieces of garden hose attached to the bottoms. To make the bordeaux, a stock solution of four pounds lime was put into one half-barrel, and the solution of six pounds sulphate in the other; both were filled with water by means of a hose.

The spray cart was then backed up at the lower side of the platform and the two dilute mixtures run out through the strainer into the pump barrel through the pieces of hose. By this means the lime and sulphur are diluted, thoroughly mixed while being run into the barrel, and not combined too rapidly to make a good mixture. Under these conditions a light flocculent precipitate is formed that will not settle rapidly. If the solutions are too concentrated when brought together or are not sufficiently mixed, the precipitate is coarser and heavier and is likely to settle within a few minutes, with bad results.

Unless for very good reasons, the proportion of lime to sulphate given in the directions should be used. If less than four pounds of lime to six pounds of sulphate is used, the foliage is likely to be burned. The general tendency, however, is to use more lime. This is undesirable for three reasons. It is the lime particles that are likely to clog the nozzles, so the more lime used the more liable the nozzles are to clogging. Secondly, the more lime used the more easily the mixture is washed off. Thirdly, it is the sulphate that is effective in killing the spores and preventing the black rot.

The lime is added simply to counteract sufficiently the poisonous action of the sulphate so that it will not also injure the foliage. The aim in making bordeaux is to make the sulphate as destructive as possible to the fungus without also being injurious to the leaves of the plants. If more lime is added than is necessary for this purpose, the toxic action of the sulphate may be so far weakened that it will not kill all the fungous spores and rot as well as other troubles may follow.

DAIRY WISDOM.

The dairyman now will find whether he has fed his cows through the winter for production.

If fed wisely and well he will not have to wait half the summer for them to acquire strength to make a return in the dairy.

Happily every year we see fewer of the old, slipshod, rattling-bones dairymen. When a man is enlightened he never does it, and he must be enlightened or he drops out of sight. He simply starves out—so beware!

Give the usual feeding of hay and grain in the morning and at night as well, until the pastures are luxuriant.

Plant now for variety and abundance of feed for the whole year. As much feed as possible should be grown on the farm and any lack should be purchased, for the well-fed cow will pay back the outlay interest the very next day.

Every dairymen, whether he keeps five cows or fifty, should grow a succession of succulent foods for the cows.

Disastrous Fire Sweeps a Suburb of Montreal.

A Montreal despatch says:—Twenty dwellings destroyed, thirty families rendered homeless, and damage amounting to \$100,000 is the record of a disastrous fire which swept St. Henri, a western suburb of Montreal, on Friday afternoon. The fire broke out shortly before 2 o'clock, in a store owned by Joseph Gauthier, at 60 Beaudoin Street. In the vicinity were a large number of small brick dwelling houses, the homes of workmen and their families.

The assistance of the Montreal and St. Cuneo brigades were asked and detachments were sent out to aid the St. Henri firemen. The combined forces fought the flames for several hours before the fire was got under control. The whole row of dwelling houses on Beaudoin Street and a number of houses on Marguerite and St. Emile Streets, with nearly all their contents, were destroyed. Many of the inmates had narrow escapes, and a number were rescued from the flames by the firemen and removed to the hospital.

A total area of 20,000 square feet was destroyed by the flames. Over 150 people were rendered homeless and lost most of their effects.

TIBETANS ARE AGGRESSIVE

Now Threatening British Lines of Communication.

A despatch to the London Times from Gyantse, says that the daily postal escort was fired on Saturday, and that communication after Monday would be less certain. The Tibetans have received heavier ordnance from Lhasa, and considerable reinforcements from the East and North. The rumors that they are receiving white assistance are becoming more frequent. These probably refer to the Burials.

According to an unofficial despatch from Simla, the Tibetans have begun to threaten the British lines of communication, with which thus far they have not interfered. They are active between Khangma and Gyantse, making transport more difficult. So far as known, however, the British position is not endangered. Gen. MacDonald telegraphs the Government that all the posts are absolutely safe.

BALLOON ON A RAMPAGE.

Dashes Into Street, Explodes, and Burns Eight People.

A Paris despatch says: A balloon belonging to the well known aeronaut, Capt. Surcouf, came down in the Place d'Aumesnil on Friday, and the wind drove it into the narrow entrance of a street. A moment later it came in contact with the side of a house. A flame issued from the envelope, and then a violent explosion followed, the sheets of flame from which penetrated the open windows of the building. Eight occupants of the house were burned or otherwise injured, two of them dangerously. The aeronauts were not hurt. The explosion caused a panic among the crowd watching the descent, and a number of persons received slight injuries.

FOOLS AMONG EMIGRANTS.

A Liverpool Paper Offers an Explanation.

A Liverpool despatch says: The Mercury says it is in no way surprising that among the thousands who emigrate to Canada there should be a few who come back disappointed. Possibly they found public houses somewhat sparsely distributed over the prairies or may have been grieved because no penny electric trams carried them to work. As a certain percentage of fools emigrates to Canada, we must expect a number of unwise voyagers come back plucked.

upon the body of the helpless woman. She was terribly scalded, sank into unconsciousness, and death has ended her sufferings.

TURKEY'S CHANCE.

Sultan's Troops Busy Wiping Out the Armenians.

An official despatch to the French Foreign Office from Constantinople, confirms the reports that Turkish troops have burned villages throughout the Sassoun district of Armenia, killing the inhabitants. The French Ambassador, M. Constans, has joined with the Russian and British Ambassadors in sending consuls to Erzeroum, in the hope of limiting the destruction and bloodshed. However, the official advice, although brief, indicate that the work of exterminating the Armenians occupying the mountainous district of Sassoun is practically accomplished.

The Turkish methods appear to have been much the same as those adopted during the Armenian massacres. The official reports do not give exact details as to the number of towns burned and people killed, but they show that the action of the Turks has been sweeping. The French authorities were advised some time ago that Turkey was taking advantage of Russia's pre-occupation in the Far East, and intended to adopt a decisive course toward the rebellious Armenians. The powers made an energetic protest. This delayed Turkey's action, which, however, has now been executed with the same severity as at first contemplated.

NICKEL ORE DEPOSITS.

Bureau of Mines Will Conduct Examination.

A despatch from Toronto says: Among the most important mineral resources of Ontario is the Sudbury nickel field, and under the direction of Hon. Mr. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands, an examination of the nickel area has been going on for two years past. Prof. A. P. Coleman, of the Bureau of Mines, has had charge of the work, and expects to complete it during the present season. The bureau will then publish a report and map of the entire area, probably in the form of a monograph. Mr. N. T. Culbert, of the School of Practical Science, will again accompany Dr. Coleman in the field, along with Mr. E. S. Moore, a fourth year student of Toronto University.

Last year the northern nickel range was studied, and this year the remainder of the southern range will be traversed, beginning at the western extremity. It is expected these investigations will throw much light on many problems connected with the geology and exploitation of the nickel deposits.

BEATING THE STATES.

Canada May Get More Emigrants From England.

A despatch from London says:—For the first time on record the emigration from the United Kingdom to Canada bids fair this year to exceed that to the United States. Last year, says W. T. R. Preston, the Canadian Commissioner of Emigration here, 57,000 persons emigrated from this country to Canada, while to the United States there went 67,000.

While Uncle Sam does nothing to attract emigrants from this country, Canada is hustling to get them, and meeting with such success that other colonies of the Empire are bestirring themselves to copy her methods.

"As regards quality, the emigrants now going to Canada average far higher than those who seek their fortunes in the United States," says Mr. Preston. "More than 52 per cent. of the arrivals in Canada last year were agriculturists, whereas of those who went to America, only 14 per cent. belonged to that class."

commences to lay in the spring with eggs that time produce stronger-germed eggs for hatching than will another that has had her vitality impaired by winter laying.

The farmer should select from the flock of pullets ten or twelve of the best winter layers, placing a regular leg band or a piece of wire around the leg of each. The next winter these pullets, (then yearling hens), should be separated from the laying hens and kept in good health and medium flesh, but not fed for winter laying. In February or March they should be mated with a suitable cockerel, and their rations increased so as to bring them into laying at the time when their eggs are required for hatching. Such a process of selection would soon produce a particularly fine strain of winter layers.

The export trade carries off the surplus eggs produced during the summer months when prices are low, but has little or no effect on the price of new-laid eggs in winter. Efforts to increase our export trade in eggs need not, therefore, alarm consumers in cities or towns. Eggs that are placed in cold storage from April till July are shipped to Great Britain for the September and October trade; those that go into cold storage in the fall are exported during the winter months. All these are sold in Britain as "Canadian fresh eggs."

KING WILL VISIT KAISER.

Latter Anxious to Show That Germany is Friendly.

A despatch to the London Graphic from Berlin says that King Edward has definitely announced this intention to visit the Kaiser at Kiel during the regatta week, commencing June 29. This visit will be followed by a visit to Potsdam. Emperor William is very anxious to show that the prevailing idea of the unfriendly attitude of the German Government and people towards Great Britain is erroneous. He has assured King Edward that he may expect a reception in Berlin equally as cordial as in other European capitals.

WE WILL EXHIBIT.

Canada to Take Part in Belgium and English Fairs.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Dominion Government will take part in an international exhibition, opening in Liege, Belgium, next May. Not only is our export trade with Belgium growing, but we receive a most desirable class of immigrants from that country. It is possible that Canada will also have a display of food products, such as butter, cheese, bacon, hams, etc., at an exhibition to be held in London next fall, under the auspices of various trades associations.

JAPAN TO BE CHRISTIAN?

Edict Establishing National Church Not Improbable.

The London Daily Telegraph's Tokio correspondent cables the following under Saturday's date:—"A great religious meeting promoted by influential men was held in the park on Saturday to determine the question of founding in Japan a church pro-Christian in character, but on independent lines. Leading men consider the time has arrived to adopt the elements approved by the majority of civilized nations. An edict establishing a national church is not improbable."

CHINESE RIOT.

Several Persons Killed and Police Quarters Burned

A despatch from Shanghai says:—There was a riot at the treaty port of Chung-Kiang on Wednesday. The mob burned the new police quarters. Several persons were killed or wounded.

Plant now for variety and abundance of feed for the whole year. As much feed as possible should be grown on the farm and any lack should be purchased, for the well-fed cow will pay back the outlay interest the very next day.

Every dairyman, whether he keeps five cows or fifty, should grow a succession of succulent foods for the cows.

First in the spring is rye, then peas and oats sown in succession, then some millet, which will be ready in about sixty days from planting, then early sweet corn planted in drills and thin enough so it will produce ears. These crops should follow up to the frost period.

Any of the above crops not used up in the succulent state, should be cut and carefully cured for use in winter. Oats and peas cut when in the milk, make the most valuable fodder.

After frost there should be an abundance of roots and ensilage to draw from until time for the spring feed again.

Do not let the boys rush the cows, nor the dogs chase them.

Have your sheep been armed with a bell? If not, do not put it off a single day. The sound of a bell is a great protection from vicious dogs.

HORSE TALK.

Do not attempt to work your horses in ill-fitting collars. Try following the plow all day in ill-fitting boots and see how it feels, and see how unfitted you are for further effort. The suffering imposed will cause the horse to lose in condition and nervous energy, which will be a real loss to you.

See that no parts of the harness chafe the horse, and that the bits are not drawn up too tight in the mouth. Variety of feed is of great importance.

The hay should be cut or chopped, and moistened, and the night grain ration should be ground and fed with this.

The guiding hand should ever be watchful to see that each horse has his required allowance. One horse may need a little more, and another a little less, to keep him in proper health and condition. The first indication of falling off should be traced and remedied at once.

Water often, water wisely. Upon this often hinges the reputed skill of a successful feeder and handler.

Give a warm bran mash, nicely salted, with a pint or so of molasses on Saturday night, as the horses will rest the following day.

Do not neglect the lump or roll of salt in the manger.

Successful horse feeding is an art and should be studied by all who have horses. It amounts to more than simply throwing the feed at them. The skill of the successful feeder enters the very life of the animals he cares for, and it pays.

If possible, have a field for the colts to run in separate from any other stock. If with cows or sheep, there will be no peace for any of them, for the colts delight above everything else to chase everything that is afraid of him. It may be fun for him, but it is death to the animals he chases.

THE FEED IS IMPORTANT.

To improve the quality of the herd and the quality of the milk yield, a man must not only breed his cows right, and weed them out according to standard, but it also involves the question of feeding. Cows cannot be expected to milk well on a small amount of food. The main thing is to give the cow all the bulky food she will eat; but it should be of a digestible and palatable nature. In addition to this, she should receive eight pounds of meal to every 20 pounds of milk produced, in order that she may produce economically.

Ayer's

You can hardly find a home without its Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Parents know what it does for children: breaks

Cherry Pectoral

up a cold in a single night, wards off bronchitis, prevents pneumonia. Physicians advise parents to keep it on hand.

"The best cough medicine money can buy is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For the coughs of children nothing could possibly be better."

JACOB BULL, Saratoga, Ind.
J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Throat, Lungs

Ayer's Pills greatly aid the Cherry Pectoral in breaking up a cold.

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.

EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c per line for each insertion. If in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

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30 Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

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ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

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Strictly Private and Confidential.

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14J MARLBANK.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1903, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald... \$1.00

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe... \$1.50

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star... \$1.65

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig... \$1.65

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness... \$1.50

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun... \$1.65

Any three of the above papers.... \$2.40

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star... \$1.80

CHEESE AND BACON.

Nowadays we marvel at the ignor-

injure him by augmenting the cost of the necessities and conveniences of his life and calling.

LIBERAL FINANCE.

The announcement that Mr. Fielding will show a surplus of \$16,000,000 for the present fiscal year does not satisfy the Opposition which is loth to admit that the country can thrive under Liberal rule. The mode of figuring out the surpluses is, they say, a sham; instead of deducting ordinary expenditure from Revenue and calling the remainder a surplus, we should add capital to ordinary expenditure and deduct the sum of the two from revenue. That might give us a clearer idea of yearly intake and outgo. Mr. Fielding however is simply following the old plan, and in order to compare Liberal with Tory finance, cannot very well depart from it. It would scarcely be fair to ask him to include capital expenditure as part of their outlay when the Tories in arriving at there surpluses excluded it.

Since 1867 the surpluses—excess of revenue over ordinary expenditure—have amounted to \$82,000,000, the deficits to \$23,000,000. From 1894 to 1897, that is to say in the last four years of Tory rule, there was a deficit every year, aggregating over \$6,000,000, or an average of \$1,000,000 per annum. Since then there has been a surplus every year, notwithstanding the reduction of tariff by Liberals. The aggregate Liberal surplus in this period not counting the \$16,000,000 for the current year which expires on June 30th, amounted to \$42,000,000. In other words, over one-half the aggregate surpluses since Confederation have been accumulated since the Liberals took office in 1896; while the surplus for the present year will be more than twice as great as the largest ever rolled up by the Tories, namely, \$7,000,000 in 1882. In 1882 the percentage of duty on goods entered for consumption, dutiable and free, exceeded 19 per cent. In 1903 it was below 16 per cent. Diminished taxation has nevertheless yielded a greater revenue—a sure sign of wide-spread prosperity. From 1874 to 1878 the Liberals fell on a wintry time, their deficits for those five years aggregating \$8,000,000. In the two years 1885 and 1886 and 1886 the Tories had to chronicle deficit, \$800,000, occurred in 1888, and then came the series of four from 1894 to 1897 already referred to.

The Tories have two cries, one contradicting the other:—First, Mr. Fielding's surpluses show that he is taxing the people too much; secondly they show that he is not taxing them enough his bloated revenues being due to growth of imports which are cutting the ground from under Canadian industries. Flog high, flog low the brethren "squal." Reasonable persons gather from his surpluses, amassed under reduced Customs taxation, that the country is doing well under the existing regime and that it would not be wise to create a disturbance by changing either men or measures.

EXPRESSIONS.

Ottawa Journal.

In this old Canada of ours we may be a trifle backward in some things. One of them is in the matter of divorces. Between the years 1867 and 1901 we granted 69.

Exchange.

Henry Watterson says W. R. Hearst is insane. Well, if Hearst is insane because he aspires to be president of the United States, there are a good many other chaps that are insane in a relative degree.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHEE

Pumpkin Seed -
Alicia -
Rochelle Salt -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
St. Catharine's Salt -
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fitcher
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DROPS = 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fitcher

In Use

For Over

Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

border of the fruit belt. The Baldwin Greeding, Ontario, Spy and Blenheim have been killed in places where they are usually considered hardy. Top-grafting only very slightly increases the hardiness of the variety. None of the large apple-producing sections were seriously injured.

The Flemish Beauty Pear again proved one of the hardiest of good varieties. In both apple and pear orchards the trees suffered much less from frost and more from rain than when grown in sod or cover crop.

Plums were killed in some of the heavy plum-producing sections, and in all probability the buds are so seriously injured every where as to render a heavy crop this year improbable.

The reports from the Essex peach district show a damage approaching that of 1899; 50 per cent of the trees will be killed outright. The Niagara district is not so severely injured. The Crawford type proved particularly tender.

Cherries are also injured severely in bud. Small fruits escaped with less injury.

Market Report.

The following report of marketable goods will be interesting to our farmer readers, from which they can form a pretty good idea as to how the latest prices for the different articles range:

(Corrected May 25th)

FARM PRODUCE.

Butter, 15 to 20c. a pound.
Eggs, 13c. to 14c. a dozen.
Chickens, 60c. to 80c. a pair.

VEGETABLES

NAPANEE CHEESE BOARD.

At the meeting of the cheese board Friday afternoon 1359 cheese were boarded. 745 colored and 614 white. The bidding opened at 7½c and closed at 7½c. 714 cheese sold at the latter price. The following factories sold, and were bought by:

Thompson—5—12—27.
McKinnon—4—6—16—17—18—14—15.
Alexander—1—8.
The following factories boarded:

	NO. WHITE	COLORED
Napanee	1	65
Centerville	3	..
Croydon	4	.. 50
Phippen No 2	5	.. 50
Kingsford	6	.. 54
Deseronte	7	.. 100
Union	8	.. 50
Clairview	9
Metzler	10
Odessa	11	.. 100
Excelsior	12	.. 50
Bell Rock	13
Enterprise	14	.. 70
Whitman Creek	15	.. 30
Tamworth	16	.. 50
Forest Mills	17	.. 95
Sheffield	18	.. 50
Moscow	19
Phippen No 3	20	.. 40
Selby	21	.. 165
Phippen No 1	22	.. 60
Camden East	23	.. 50
Petworth	24
Newburgh	25	.. 130
Marlbank	26
Palace Road	27	.. 100

Buyers present—Messrs Thompson, Clean, Alexander, McKinnon, Gibson, Brenton, B. Thompson and Cooke.

The board adjourned to meet at the council Chamber, Friday, May 27th at 2 p. m.

Madoc, May 19th—At board to-day 720

CHEESE AND BACON.

Nowadays we marvel at the ignorance of the old theologians who fulminated against comets in order to expel them from the heavens. But what is the difference, in principle, between undertaking to regulate those wandering children of the Cosmos and professing to adjust the price of commodities in England by means of legislation passed in Canada?

There has been a decided fall of late in the price of cheese and bacon in the British market, and therefore in Canada too. The imports of bacon into the United Kingdom in 1902 were £13,400,000. Of this we contributed £1,200,000 worth. The rest came principally from the United States and Denmark. The Tories assert, or at any rate, let it be understood, that, if they were in power, they could send up the price in England, which sets the price here, since we are considerable exporters, by augmenting our duties on foreign bacon. Our imports of bacon, hams and shoulders in 1903 came to \$100,000, practically all from the States. By taxing these imports, we should compel Englishmen to pay us a better price for our far larger volume of bacon exports to them! A law to suspend the force of gravity or drive the Niagara River back over the Falls, would obviously be just as sane.

In 1902 the United Kingdom imported cheese of the value of £6,150,000, of which Canada sent £4,300,000 worth. The English price regulates the price here. How can any rational being suppose that legislation of ours could increase the English appetite for cheese, or diminish the supply of English-made cheese, or prevent Holland, France and the United States from shipping theirs to England, so as to bring about higher prices there? It is as wild a dream as that of raising the price of wheat in Liverpool by taxing American wheat entering Canada.

The Tories could not help the Canadian producers of cheese and bacon, but they could, and probably would,

is insane. Well, if Hearst is insane because he aspires to be president of the United States, there are a good many other chaps that are insane in a relative degree.

Syracuse Post-Standard.

It is not Kourpatkin's reputation that is so much at stake. The complete victory of Japan would not necessarily disgrace him. The overthrow of his army and a peace upon terms dictated by Japan would be just simply a melting away of Russian prestige, the fall of a crazy edifice built on bluff, trickery, browbeating and pretence.

Montreal Herald.

Czar Nicolas wants to go to the front and the Japanese are obligingly pushing it nearer to him so that he will not have to go so far.

The Mail.

Twenty thousand business men of Massachusetts have petitioned for reciprocity with Canada. They are eager to annex the business of twenty thousand Canadians.

AUCTION SALE SYSTEM.

The auction system of marketing live stock advocated by the Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, seems to be gaining ground steadily and surely. This month at Calgary nearly four hundred head of pure bred cattle have gone under the hammer at the sale conducted by the Territorial Breeders' Associations, and several district sales are being established in Ontario. The Seagov Agricultural Society and the Port Perry Board of Trade are now arranging for an important sale to be held at Port Perry on June 16th, 1904. These sales will be held at intervals, and if sufficient encouragement is extended to them, they will probably be held monthly, to sell by auction all kinds of farm animals, including stockers, fat stock, dairy cows, pigs, etc. Several very prominent breeders of purebred stock are consigning excellent animals to the first sale, and persons desiring to contribute either purebreds, stockers, milch cows or pigs may obtain particulars from the Secretary, Mr. J. H. Brown, Port Perry. A number of buyers from the Toronto Stock Yards will be on hand. This will be a great convenience to the farmers and stock raisers of the district, bringing the buyers and sellers together for disposing of surplus stock. In England and Scotland nearly all stock is sold in this way in the Market towns on stated days, which proves a great advantage to the seller and convenience to the buyer.

THE FRUIT CROP.

The replies to enquiries by the Fruit Division at Ottawa, concerning the injuries done by frost and mice indicate that the loss from these causes this year will be very serious indeed. The injuries from mice will amount to 25 per cent of all nursery stock and young trees under four years of age in Ontario and Quebec. The Maritime Provinces suffered to a much less extent. British Columbia escaped almost entirely. Little or no precaution was taken anywhere to prevent the ravages of mice.

The damage by frost, though exceedingly serious in Ontario and Quebec, will not effect to any great extent the amount of fruit put on the market this year, except in the case of plums and peaches. Apples and pears were seriously injured along the northern

CASTORIA.

Bears the
Signature of
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Chas. H. Fletcher

(Corrected May 25th)

FARM PRODUCE.

Butter, 15 to 20c. a pound.
Eggs, 13c. to 14c. a dozen.
Chickens, 60c. to 80c. a pair.

VEGETABLES.

Carrots, 10c. a peck, 35c. a bushel
Cabbage, 5c. head.
Onions, dry, 30c. a peck.
Beets, 15c. a peck.
Potatoes, 80c. to \$1 a bag.
Turnips, 40c. a bag

FRUIT.

Apples, 10 to 25c. a peck.
Winter Apples, \$1.50 to \$2.00 a barrel.

MEATS.

Pork, 9 to 12c. a pound, \$6.00 to \$6.25 per cwt.
Beef, by the quarter, 5 to 7c.
Beefsteak, 10 to 12c. a pound.
Sirloin, 12c. a pound.
Roast beef, 7 to 11c. a pound.
Stew beef, 5 to 6c. a pound.
Salt Pork, 10c. a pound.
Ham, 12c. a pound.
Bacon, 11 to 15c. a pound.
Sausage, 10c. per lb.
Tallow, rough, \$2.50 per cwt.
Tallow, rendered, \$5.00 per cwt.
Lard, rendered, 10 to 14c. per pound.

GRAIN.

Wheat, 75 to 85c. bushel.
Barley, 40 to 45c. bushel.
Rye, 45 to 47c. bushel.
Oats, 30 to 35c. bushel.

The body of Martha Burke was found in the Ottawa River.

The Conservatives of Deseronto are endeavoring to secure R.R. Gurney to address a mass meeting in Deseronto some time in June or early in July.

Buyers present—
Messrs Thompson, Cleam. Alexander, McKinnon, Gibson, Brenton, B. Thompson and Cooke.

The board adjourned to meet at the council Chamber, Friday, May 27th at 2 p. m.

Madoc, May 19th—At board to-day 720 boxes offered: 100 sold at 7 7-16c, 260 at 7 7-8c 75 at 7 1-2c.

Tweed, May 19th—The cheese boarded numbered 335. Sales 245 at 7 1-2c and 90 at 7 7-16c.

Pictou, May 19th—Thirteen factories boarded 860 boxes, highest bid 7 7-8c; 800 sold.

STENOGRAPHY.

Sign Writing Was In Use Among The Ancient Greeks and Romans.

The existence of stenography among the Greeks and the Romans is certain. The shorthand that they used was a form of writing in which each word was represented by a special sign. The letters of the alphabet, with modifications, connected so as to admit of great rapidity of execution, formed the elements of these characters. They date at least from the first century before Christ.

In the second century A. D. is found the term semiograph (steno-graphic character) in the Greek orator, Flavius Philostratus.

Origen of Alexandria (187-254 A. D.) notes his sermons down in shorthand, and Socrates, the ecclesiastical historian of the fourth century, says that part of the sermons of St. John Chrysostom was preserved by the same process. In the first century B. C. a discourse of Cato Uticensis, according to

SHYLOCK

Shylock was the man who wanted a pound of human flesh. There are many Shylocks now, the convalescent, the consumptive, the sickly child, the pale young woman, all want human flesh and they can get it—take Scott's Emulsion.

Scott's Emulsion is flesh and blood, bone and muscle. It feeds the nerves, strengthens the digestive organs and they feed the whole body.

For nearly thirty years Scott's Emulsion has been the great giver of human flesh.

We will send you a couple of ounces free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
Toronto, Ontario.
50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

IRON-OX

TINY TONIC TABLETS

do give

good digestion

to women whose household duties interfere with proper exercise.

There is no surer remedy for stomach trouble—no better nerve tonic, blood purifier and gentle laxative than these tiny tablets.

So small and pleasant they do not seem like medicine—but they do the work.

Why not try?

Fifty Iron-ox Tablets, in an attractive aluminum pocket case, 25 cents at druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price. The Iron-ox Remedy Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.



Plutarch, was taken down by shorthand reporters.

The development of shorthand was due especially to Marcus Tullius Tiro. Born in Latium in 103 B. C., Tiro, who was a slave, was brought up with Cicero, who was some years his junior. Freed, he became Cicero's secretary, and in this capacity aided him greatly. In the famous trial of Catiline (63 B. C.) the stenographic rapidity of Tiro was at its height.

RIGMAROLE.

The Word Evidently Comes Down to Us From "Ragman Rolls."

The word rigmorale is applied nowadays, with the contemptuous emphasis of slang, to describe a long, unintelligible statement. At one time it must have been a word of some weight, for Byron in "Don Juan" speaks thus of it: "His speech was a fine sample, on the whole, of rhetoric, which the learned call 'rigmorale.'"

It was certainly associated with what were known in law as "ragman rolls," lengthy deeds with seals attached, whose lack of lucidity probably gave rise to the word's modern meaning. Even papal bulls were so described during the middle ages, while the ragman roll by which Edward I. bound the Scottish nobles is of historical celebrity. This was a cumbersome and complicated deed, consisting of thirty-five pieces of parchment sewn together.

There was a very old game called ragman roll, in which the players pulled from a roll of parchment papers attached to seals hung outside, on which various characters were inscribed.

The primary derivation of "ragman" is very doubtful. In "Piers Plowman" it is applied to the evil one, and in Icelandic it means one who is cowardly or confused.—London Answers.

A Gap in the Language.

"I have another complaint against the English tongue," began the literary man. "There are a good many gaps in it, of course, but it seems to me that the most absurd is that a language which has a dozen current names for drink has none for the young woman whom a man is engaged to marry. Most of the terms that might be suggested are the basest of coin—'best girl,' 'intended,' and so forth. We have to fall back weakly on the French fiancée. And yet the relation is English and American enough. I think, for us to have a word of our own. Of course there is 'sweetheart,' but that seems to have dropped out of use altogether."

An Invitation.

An interesting collection of invitations to and from Benjamin Franklin during his visit to England is in the University of Pennsylvania library. Among the letters to Franklin are some from the peerage for great and for little dinners, but perhaps the most interesting is one from a gentleman who described himself as "in lodgings" and unable to entertain Mr. Franklin at his home. He therefore proposed a visit to the Star and Garter, and then went on to say that he would order a dinner at a crown a head, evidently expecting Franklin to bear his share. There is no record of an acceptance.

A Queer Sight in Holland.

One of the queerest sights which I saw in Europe was a row of wooden shoes outside the door of a Dutch farmhouse on Saturday morning. There were the big creaked shoes of the farmer himself, the middle sized shoes of his good vvaor and several small sized shoes of the children, and all the line had been scrubbed and fresh

Wood's Phosphodine.



Before and After.

The Great English Remedy, is an old, well established and reliable preparation. Has been prescribed and used over 40 years. All druggists in the Dominion of Canada sell and recommend it as being the only medicine of its kind that cures and gives universal satisfaction. It promptly and permanently cures all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emotions, Spasmodic, Impotency, and all effects of abuse or excesses; the excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, Mental and Brain Worry, all of which lead to Infirmary, Insanity, Consumption and an Early Grave.

Price 31 per package or six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Mailed promptly on receipt of price. Send for free pamphlet. Address The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Wood's Phosphodine is sold in Nananee by T. A. Huffman, J. J. Perry, Neilson Robinson, T. B. Wallace and F. L. Hooper Druggists.

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VISITING A VOLCANO.

The Party Was Simply Too Tired to Descend Into the Crater.

We had meant to descend into the crater, but upon reaching the top concluded that we could see all that was to be seen from there. First one and then the other remarked that there was no need to make that arduous descent or that there was nothing more to be seen down there anyway. Of course we were not afraid. No, no; just tired. One of the boys sat down on the edge and proceeded to shoot up the scenery with his kodak, while we two others made a tour of exploration along the summit. Coming to an opening in the wall with a sort of shelf running along inside, we entered with something of the air of a chicken which, taking advantage of temporary quietness, pokes its head into a forbidden kitchen. If the presiding demon had made any explosive remarks, we should have widened that breach in getting away. Our native guide told us that it was all right, but he modestly refrained from forcing himself to the front, leaving that honor to the more aggressive Anglo-Saxon. The fact is we were a trying to get behind one another, with more or less success. —William Blanchard in National Magazine.

HOW BONES GROW.

The Evolution From Cartilage Is Slow and Complicated.

Bone, in its earliest stages called temporary cartilage, has fibrous tissue as its primary foundation. The chief uses of bones are to protect delicate organs and to form a framework for the body, by which, in combination with the muscles, the body is moved.

As growth advances stronger mechanical support becomes necessary, and, as scaffolding is gradually removed in the course of building, so each part of the soft cartilage is cleared away piece by piece, at first by the absorption of its central part and then by the deposit of a few particles of bony matter to take its place.

The arteries next enlarge and deposit granules of calcareous phosphate, which are laid down, particle by particle, in regular lines, so as to form continuous fibers, which cross connect and unite from different centers and by definite laws.

Each distinct bone is thus formed from ossific or bone forming centers, which unite by a natural affinity. Dr. Roget has compared this process to the method by which a sculptor models first in plastic material the form to be expressed in marble.

SEEING DOUBLE.

How Intoxicating Liquor Acts Upon the Eye Muscles.

Among the earliest consequences of strong drink must be placed the lack of proper co-ordination of all muscular movements. This applies not only to the limbs, as is seen in the staggering gait, but to all parts in a healthy body which act in sympathy.

Certain parts of the retinas of both eyes possess what are called sympathetic areas, so that though each eye has its own image, yet by continued experience these are transmitted to the brain as only one object. Should the muscles by any cause be unequal to regulate the associated movements the images of external objects are thrown on unsympathetic areas of the retina, and the result is that they appear double.

This may easily be tried in the healthy eye by squeezing one eyeball slightly, when the images will fall on areas not usually sympathetic, and two objects appear instead of one, or if a finger be pointed upward about two feet away, and a candle be placed farther off still, then the eyes, looking closely at the finger, will perceive two images of the distant candle.

THE TRADE WINDS.

How They Originate and the Reason of Their Constancy.

The constancy of trade winds is due to the permanence of the conditions which rule them. As the heated air at the equator ascends, surface winds set in from north and south and, uniting, ascend in their turn and flow off in opposite directions.

As the velocity of the earth's revolutions from east to west is much greater at the equator than at the poles wind blowing along its surface to the equator is constantly arriving at places which have a higher velocity than itself; hence it is retarded and must lag behind, and under the influence of two opposing forces it is compelled to take an intermediate direction, so that what was originally a north wind is deflected and flows southwest, while what started as a south wind becomes north-west.

From the great service they have rendered to navigation these reliable winds are called trade winds. It is in a wide ocean, such as the Pacific, that

H. M. DEROCHE, K. C.
Barrister,
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Money to loan at "lower than the lowest" rate.

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A. S. ASHLEY,
.....DENTIST.....
34 YEARS EXPERIENCE
21 YEARS IN NANANEE
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Nananee.

DR. C. H. WARTMAN,
DENTIST.
It will be impossible for me to continue the out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarker and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Nananee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

SEEDS

All persons having seeds to sell, or wanting Seeds to buy, will profit by calling on the undersigned, who keeps the largest and best supply of Field and Garden seeds in Nananee.

CALF FEED.

A car load of the World's Calf Feed, Bibby's Cream Equivalent, will arrive from England, about Feb. 15th, to be sold at Toronto prices.

Poultry Supplies

A full stock of Rust's Egg Producer, Etc., always on hand.

FURS.

Highest price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs, and Dressed Furs sold.

THOS. SYMINGTON,

Seedsman.

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WANTED.

Local Agents and travelling salesmen for the sale of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, etc. Steady work if desired. Pay weekly. Free outfit.

OVER 600 ACRES

under cultivation. Our stock includes all the best varieties as well as improved varieties not offered by other firms. We guarantee delivery of all stock in good condition. It will pay you to write for part time or whole time terms, as we offer the best inducements in the business.

farmhouse on Saturday morning. There were the big sized shoes of the farmer himself, the middle sized shoes of his good vvaow and several small sized shoes of the children, and all the line had been scrubbed and freshly whitewashed in preparation for Sunday.—"Old Stories of Holland."

O. R. KIDNEY CURE

Gives Instant Relief in all Cases of Lame Back or LUMBAGO.

David Hart, Havelock, Ontario, says:—"O. R. Kidney Cure is a safe and sure remedy for all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. I have used it for lumbago; it ACTS LIKE MAGIC. I know of dozens of other people who have used it with good results. O. R. Kidney Cure is a standard family medicine in our home."

O. R. KIDNEY CURE
is put up in a liquid form and quickly assimilates. Each bottle contains a ten day treatment. Price 50c. at all druggists.

O. R. LIVER PILLS
CURE CONSTIPATION, STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWEL TROUBLE. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

25c. per box. Free samples on application.

THE O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,
2 Queen St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

fact is we were a● trying to get behind one another, with more or less success.—William Blanchard in National Magazine.

ASBESTUS.

It Was Used by the Ancients on Their Funeral Pyres.

Asbestos, which takes its name from a Greek word meaning incombustible, consists chiefly of silica, magnesia, alumina and oxide of iron. It was known to the ancients, who used it as a wrap to preserve the ashes of those whose bodies were consumed on the funeral pyre.

The modern demand for this valuable product has produced a supply from many quarters as far apart as the Alps and Canada. Its quality is determined by the length, strength and firmness of its fibers, which can be so manipulated as to resemble wool and to be woven into cloths, ropes and felted fabrics which resist any ordinary flames.

As closely woven cloth or felt it is a valid protection against fire. It is largely used as packing for the pistons of steam engines and as nonconducting coverings for boilers or for fireproof cements. Combined with clay it forms the familiar fuel of our gas stoves, which burns, but is not consumed, and it has proved of very special value in the manufacture of a safety paint and as an indestructible filter for acids or for electric gloves.—London Standard.

AN EARLY TIMEPIECE.

The Ring Dial Which Was Used Before the Days of the Watch.

The ring dial, or sun ring, was used as a small sundial before the days of the watch. Modern imitations were made, we are told, "in basketfuls" by a Sheffield firm about 1780, and in much more recent times specimens about six inches in diameter have been on sale in London as instructive toys which tell the solar time with great accuracy when the sun is high.

A writer in Notes and Queries, Jan. 25, 1851, describes a ring dial half an inch broad and two inches in diameter of Swedish make. To the right of its small handle a slit extends nearly a third of the whole length. A narrow band of brass runs along the center of the ring and covers the slit. This band is movable and has a hole through which the rays of the sun can fall. On each side of it letters for the months are inscribed, and within the ring opposite to these letters are figures for the hours.

By a proper adjustment of the brass band this ring clock could be properly set by the sun at suitable intervals perhaps once a month.

Curious Death Customs of Fiji.

The Fijians believe that in case a marriageable youth or maiden dies without having gone through with the elaborate nuptial knot tying ceremony of the islands his or her soul is doomed to wander about forever in an intermediate region between heaven and hell. When any one dies—man, woman or child—a whale's tooth is placed in the hand of the corpse, the missile to be thrown at the tree which stands as a guidepost to point out the road that leads to heaven and the one that leads to hell.

All in One Pound of Coal.

If a pound of coal is subjected to a dry distillation and the products and residual treated chemically by the processes for obtaining the well known coal tar colors, the pound thus treated will yield enough magenta to color 500 yards of flannel, vermillion for 2,500 yards, aurine for 120 yards and alizarin sufficient for 155 yards of red cloth.

west.

From the great service they have rendered to navigation these reliable winds are called trade winds. It is in a wide ocean, such as the Pacific, that they have their full scope.

Crickets in Japan.

There is a large green cricket, larger than our native variety, of which the children in Japan are fond. It is sold in cunning little bamboo cages in booths on the streets and is loved for its cheery chirp. Several varieties of tree crickets are pure white, coming at different times of the year. Some have a note so loud and insistent that to have two or three playing their fiddles in a garden at once makes a noise almost deafening, while a species that comes late in the fall has an exquisite note like the quick ringing of a small bell.

How Anthracite Coal Was Formed.

Geologists are of the opinion that bituminous and anthracite coals were formed during the same period and under like conditions. Originally they were all bituminous, but during the violent contortions and upheavals of the earth's crust at the close of the carboniferous age the bituminous coals involved in that disturbance were changed by heat and pressure and the consequent expulsion of volatile matter from bituminous to anthracite.

It is the cause and not the death that makes the martyr.—Napoleon.

It Will
PLAY FOR YOU.
SING FOR YOU.
RECITE FOR YOU.

Records Made From the Best
Living Artists.
Positively the BEST Talking and
Singing Machine Made.

THE POLLARD CO.

Sole Agents for Lennox & Addington.

ADVICE TO OWNERS OF COWS.

Owners of Cows should always have a bottle of **DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN LINIMENT** ready for immediate use. Cow troubled with **CAKED UDER** (bags) can be immediately cured. Our Cows were troubled a great deal with Caked Bags, they were so badly caked we thought they would lose the use of them, we applied **DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN Liniment** two or three times and in 24 hours we could milk freely. When anything in our house or stable goes wrong **EGYPTIAN LINIMENT** is called for at once. It never fails in any case where a liniment is needed.

Yours truly

ROBERT HARKNESS, Tamworth, Ont.

Dr. Bradshaw, V. S., Napanee, Ont., says:—"I have tested **DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN LINIMENT** in my practice and can recommend it with confidence to the public as the best, surest and quickest cure that I have ever found for the cure of Caked Bags in cattle.

NO CHARGE IF IT FAILS.

If our Douglas' Egyptian Liniment, fails to make the cure as above stated we will return you your money. Price 25c. at all druggists.

DOUGLAS & CO., Napanee.

as improved varieties not offered by other firms. We guarantee delivery of all stock in good condition. It will pay you to write for part time or whole time terms, as we offer the best inducements in the business. Apply now.

Pelham Nursery Company,

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WANTED

A man to represent "CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERY" in the town of Napanee and surrounding country, and take orders for

OUR HARDY SPECIALTIES

in Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Ornamentals, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Seed Potatoes, &c.

Stock true to name and free from San Jose Scale. A permanent position for the right man on either salary or commission.

Stone & Wellington

Fonthill Nurseries
OVER 800 ACRES

TORONTO,

ONTARIO.

ICE

Furnished private families by the month, or sold by the ton to those requiring large quantities.

Full stock Choice Groceries
Baled Hay and Straw.

All at reasonable prices.

S. CASEY DENISON.

PURE DELIGHT found in The **EDISON PHONOGRAPH**

Use Edison
Moulded Records.
Make Records of
your own.





Many women are denied the happiness of children through derangement of the generative organs. Mrs. Beyer advises women to use **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered with stomach complaint for years. I got so bad that I could not carry my children but five months, then would have a miscarriage. The last time I became pregnant, my husband got me to take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** After taking the first bottle I was relieved of the sickness of stomach, and began to feel better in every way. I continued its use and was enabled to carry my baby to maturity. I now have a nice baby girl, and can work better than I ever could before. I am like a new woman."—Mrs. FRANK BEYER, 22 S. Second St., Meriden, Conn.

Another case which proves that no other medicine in the world accomplishes the same results as **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**



"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was married for five years and gave birth to two premature children. After that I took **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and it changed me from a weak, nervous woman to a strong, happy and healthy wife within seven months. Within two years a lovely little girl was born, who is the pride and joy of my household. If every woman who is cured feels as grateful and happy as I do, you must have a host of friends, for every day I bless you for the light, health and happiness **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has brought to my home. Sincerely yours, Mrs. MAX P. WHARRY, Flat 31, The Norman, Milwaukee, Wis."

Actual sterility in woman is very rare. If any woman thinks she is sterile let her write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., whose advice is given free to all would-be and expectant mothers.

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute truthfulness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

Incomes and Expenditures.
Statistics of the income and expenditure

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning that is extremely hazardous to neglect, so important is a healthy action of these organs.

They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy foreboding and despondency.

"I was taken ill with kidney trouble, and became so weak I could scarcely get around. I took medicine without benefit, and finally decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the first bottle I felt so much better that I continued its use, and six bottles made me a new woman. When my little girl was a baby, she could not keep anything on her stomach, and we gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured her." Mrs. THOMAS LYNIS, Wallaceburg, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures kidney and liver troubles, relieves the back, and builds up the whole system.

PIANO TUNERS.

They Are Masters of Harmony, but Few Know Written Music.

The piano tuner was jangling the keys with one hand as he twisted and swung his little hammer at the pins with the other. Now and then he would strike a chord nonchalantly, but he never pretended to produce any succession of sounds that resembled a theme or phrase of music. He wound up with a final jangle of chords that were harmonic, but not in any manner related to one another. Then he screwed on the front of the case and announced that the tuning was finished.

"Won't you play something for me?" asked the mistress of the household expectantly.

"I am afraid I can't gratify you, madam," was the response. "I can't play."

"Not play? I should think any person with such knowledge of harmony would be a master of music," said the woman.

"The tuner is a master of harmony, or his ear is," said the man, "but few of us know written music. We don't need it in our business. All a tuner has to have is an acute ear for notes and their harmony. With the pitch of a fork set at a certain point he has a basis to start from, and all he does is to give each string on the instrument its proper grade in the scale. It takes a mighty fine ear and much training of the sense of hearing, but that is all there is to it."

A JAPANESE LEGEND.

Origin of a Strange Insect Found Only in Himeji.

Lafcadio Hearn gives a curious tradition about a strange insect which is found only in Himeji, a pretty little town near the center of Japan. It seems there once lived a rich noble in a castle on the outskirts of the town who was famous for the magnificence of his dishes, among which were ten priceless bowls of solid gold. In his employ was a maidservant of good family, whose name was O-Kiku, to whom was intrusted the care of the precious plate, but to her great despair one day one of the gold dishes was missing. She searched diligently in vain, and, not knowing how to prove her innocence, in her despair drowned herself in a well, but her ghost returned nightly to the spot and could be heard counting the dishes slowly, with sobs, "Ichi-mai, ni-mai, san-mai, yo-mai, go-mai, roku-mai, shichi-mai, hachi-mai, ku-mai," up to nine, when there would follow a loud, wailing cry, and the uncanny count began over again. At last the uneasy spirit passed into the body of an insect whose head somewhat resembled a ghost with long, tumbled

CURTAIN CALLS.

The Code in Germany Differs From That in This Country.

"There is an unwritten code of etiquette among actors in regard to curtain calls that appears to differ widely in different countries," says a St. Louis man.

"A friend of mine was recently telling me about the custom that obtains in this respect in certain theaters and opera houses in German cities, and from what he says it is exactly the reverse of what it is here. Over there the star or leading player takes the first curtain call alone. If there is a second curtain call the star and associate player of the opposite sex appear together on the stage to respond to it, and should a third call from the audience be given the entire company appears in answer to it. The customs of our stage generally reverse this procedure. Among us the first curtain call is responded to by the entire company, the second by three or four or five of the principal players, the third by the leading man and woman alone, and then if there are more by the star or leading player.

"This is of course dealing with the subject in a general way and considering the circumstances as those which may ordinarily obtain. Where two or three players only are concerned in the scene that brings the applause, why, naturally the other members of the company would have no part in the responses."

STRONG ON CULTURE.

Polish and Erudition of a Notorious New York Character.

Tom Gould, the notorious New York politician, saloon keeper and all round crook, was a man of great physical strength. One of his favorite feats was to back under a piano and then rise, lifting it off its feet. He was once asked to a reception at the house of a member of the Four Hundred who was then in politics and wished for Gould's support. It is alleged that on being introduced to the ladies on this occasion Mr. Gould broke an embarrassing silence by observing:

"Ladies, I'll bet \$100 I kin lift the pianner," which he then proceeded to do.

Another incident related of Tom Gould indicates that he was strong on culture. On one occasion he had left the Sans Souci earlier than usual, and the next day on meeting his nephew, whom he left in charge, he said:

"Well, did anything happen after I left last night?"

"Nothin' much," replied the nephew, "exceptin' there was a couple of fellers came in about 1 o'clock and kicked up a row, and we 'trun 'em out."

"How many times have I got to tell you how to speak English?" demanded Gould impatiently. "Don't say 'trun 'em out.' Say 'trowed 'em out.'"

A Rainy Day Costume.

The Japanese woman has solved the question of the rainy day. She tucks her robes up to her knees, puts on wooden clogs five or six inches high, and as her stockings are merely short socks the wet and the splashing only fall on bare ankles and legs. There is in consequence very little difficulty about the after cleaning, and the kimono is not marred by mud colored stains that will not come out. This custom may seem a trifle queer, but as no one in Japan notices it or even thinks about it and the little ladies do it quite naturally it is really not more queer than the custom which our ladies have of wearing décolleté dresses in the evening, which the Japanese in turn think most queer, if not actually uncivilized. It is the old question of

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.

Lydia E. Plunkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

Incomes and Expenditures.

Statistics of the income and expenditures of the British people were presented recently by Sir Robert Giffen before the members of the British Association. The total income of the British Empire reaches the enormous sum of £4,500,000,000, from a capital of £1,500,000,000. For the United Kingdom the income is £1,500,000,000 from a capital of £500,000,000. The only nation that rivals the empire is the United States, with an income of £2,500,000,000. The leading figures as to expenditures in the United Kingdom are as follows:—Food and drink, £488,000,000, or 32 per cent. of the total; dress, £1,500,000, or 13 per cent.; house, £227,000,000, or 15 per cent.; national services (exclusive of education), £182,000,000, or 12 per cent.; also £100,000,000 for education, £1,000,000 for church, £900,000 for hospital, etc., £120,000,000, or 8 per cent. of total of distribution, £200,000,000, or 13 per cent.

Lord Dalmeny Selected.

The Executive Committee of the Midlothian Liberal Association on September 20 selected Lord Dalmeny, elder son of Lord Rosebery, as Liberal candidate for the county. The Master of Dalmeny, the present member, having intimated that he will retire at the end of the present Parliament. Lord Dalmeny addressed the committee, giving an account of his political views. He declared his intention to be a Gladstonian free trader, not a Chamberlain free trader.

He was unalterably opposed to a tax; was in favor of free trade, and in the broad lines of Lord Dalmeny's report, was in favor of a policy of free trade, and thought it should be one of the first duties of a Liberal Government to reverse the injurious policy of the English Nonconformists by the tax.



PATENTS
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DESIGNS
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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communication strictly confidential. For those who are not familiar with the law of patents, we have a special book, "How to Obtain a Patent," sent free on application.

Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Published by Munn & Co., 361 Broadway, New York.
Branch Office, 125 F St., Washington, D. C.

"Do you take it is woman for better or for worse?" began the clergyman, but before he could proceed further he was interrupted.

"It's too early to tell yet," answered the groom; "you'll have to give me time, sir."—Boston Post.

Witherby—I made the mistake of my life this morning. I told my wife I didn't like her new gown.

Plunkington—What was the matter? Witherby—Oh, no, it wasn't that; but she wants another. New Yorker.

...mal, roku-mal, shichi-mal, hachi-mal, ku-mal," up to nine, when there would follow a loud, wailing cry, and the un-canny count began over again. At last the uneasy spirit passed into the body of an insect whose head somewhat resembles a ghost with long, tousled hair, and in that part of Japan it is considered unlucky to cultivate the chrysanthemum, as the girl's name, O-Kiku, means chrysanthemum.

The Dieting of Pet Dogs.

Pet dogs require to be put on a starvation diet occasionally, as well as men and women," said a fancier who makes a specialty of doctoring pets.

"Nine times out of ten, when a woman rushes in here and tells me that her dog is poisoned, I can see at a glance that it's nothing but a case of overfeeding. I put the dog on a milk and water diet for two weeks, make up a simple prescription for the owner to take home with her pet when I am through with it and collect \$25. Do I tell her so? Certainly not. She wouldn't believe me if I did. Women rich enough to stuff their pets with candy and such things like to think that they know more about the ailments of their Fidos and their Princes than I do."

The Perfect Waiter.

The complete waiter, like the angler and the poet, is born, not made. Fortunately, however, for the comfort of the world, a great waiter is born a good deal more frequently than a great poet. Both must have a remarkable combination of faculties. The perfect waiter must handle the knife like a skilled surgeon; plates, dishes, forks and spoons like a conjurer; know as much of the dishes he serves as any epicure; be as quick on his feet as a ballet girl and as sweet in his temper as an angel. It is a tribute to the possibilities of human nature to say that such Admirable Crichtons can be found.—London Telegraph.

Prayer and Practice.

"Did the deacon pray at the meeting?"
"Yep. Wound up his prayer with a plea to help us overlook the faults of others."

"Well, he allus does that."
"I know, but as soon as he got up from his knees he turned around and scowled at Beasley's baby because it spawked once or twice while he was prayin'."

A Radical.

"He poses as a reformer, doesn't he?"
"Oh, he's worse than a reformer. His ideas would upset the whole social and business world. He says if he had his way he'd put in jail everybody who ought to be there."

Some Record Cheques.

One of the largest cheques ever drawn was used in completing a deal in Kimberly mines. It was drawn up by the De Beers for the round sum of £5,000,000. At the time it was supposed to be the largest cheque ever drawn, representing more wealth in the smallest possible form than any other object in the world. Since the drawing of the De Beers cheque, however, several new records have been made, including a cheque for £10,000,000, drawn upon the Bank of England by the Chinese Government in settlement of the Chinese-Japanese war indemnity.

Exact.

Mrs. Knicker—Was your new gown a good fit? Mrs. Bocker—Lovely. Jack's bank account shows just 73 cents left.

A well known oculist states that forty men and three women to every thousand persons are color blind.

about it and the little ladies do it quite naturally it is really not more queer than the custom which our ladies have of wearing décollete dresses in the evening, which the Japanese in turn think most queer, if not actually uncivilized. It is the old question of east and west.—London Tatler.

Wasn't to Be Fooled by a Sign.

An old fellow from one of Portland's most remote suburbs, while passing a certain hardware store in that city the other day, noticed a sign which read, "Cast Iron Sinks." The old fellow chuckled softly to himself; then, gradually, as the absurdity of it dawned upon him more forcibly, he broke into a loud guffaw. A passerby, attracted by the apparently unseemly mirth of the old man, made bold to ask what amused him so. "Why, gol darn it," he sputtered between spasms, "of some folkses air not gettin' ter be regular dur fools. 'The idee ov hangin' up er sign tellin' people that 'cast iron sinks.'"

Keep Your Temper.

The unwritten laws both of society and good manners are innumerable, but there is one that we cannot pass over in silence, and that is—never lose your temper. This applies especially when playing games. To lose one's temper in private is bad enough, but to do so in public is unpardonable. It is a crime which no hostess can forgive, for it makes all the other guests feel uncomfortable and disturbs that outward calm which is the essence of all good society.

Self Possession.

Without a tremor Mrs. Highmore preceeded leisurely to open the black bagged letter. "If there were any bad news," she said, "it would have come by telegraph. It must be that something has happened to Mr. Highmore's rich uncle."



The recent marriage of a couple of cripples, each having only half the proper complement of arms and legs, was noted by the press as a "conventional curiosity." But who notes the marriages which occur daily in which both parties are cripples in health. Crippled health means, as a rule, insufficient nutrition, and lack of nutrition points to disease of the stomach and digestive and nutritive tract. Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It enables the perfect nourishment of the body, and so builds it up in sound health and strength.

"I had been a great sufferer from indigestion since the last six years," writes Mrs. Margaret Single of Owings Mills, Baltimore Co., Md. "I was such a wreck it seemed death was near, but today can save I feel like another woman. I have received much and lasting good from Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Favorite Prescription. I have taken twenty-five bottles in all, and followed the advice of Dr. R. V. Pierce, and am happy to say that life is worth living now. A thousand thanks for your treatment."

Do not be cajoled into trading a substance for a shadow. Any substitute offered as "just as good" as "Golden Medical Discovery" is a shadow of that medicine. There are cures behind every claim made for the "Discovery."

The Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer
Makes the hair grow long and heavy, and keeps it soft and glossy. Stops falling hair and cures dandruff. And it always restores color to gray hair. Sold for fifty years.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.

Eastern Standard Time. No. 22 Taking effect June 14, 1903.

Tweed and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto.					Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.				
Stations.	Miles.	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 6.	Stations.	Miles.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Tweed	0	7 00	3 35	3 35	Lve Deseronto	0	7 35	4 05	4 05
Stoco	3	7 08	3 43	3 43	Lve Napanee	9	7 45	4 15	4 15
Larkins	7	7 20	3 55	3 55	Arr Napanees Mills	9	8 05	4 25	4 25
Marbank	13	7 40	4 15	4 15	Arr Strathcona	15	8 20	4 40	4 40
Erinsville	17	7 55	4 30	4 30	Newburgh	17	8 30	4 50	4 50
Tamworth	20	8 15	4 40	4 40	Thomson's Mills	18	8 40	5 00	5 00
Wilson	24	8 35	4 55	4 55	Camden East	19	8 50	5 10	5 10
Enterprise	26	8 55	5 15	5 15	Yarker	23	9 10	5 30	5 30
Mudlake Bridge	28	9 15	5 35	5 35	Lve Yarker	23	9 10	5 30	5 30
Moscow	31	9 35	5 55	5 55	Galbraith	25	9 35	5 55	5 55
Galbraith	33	9 55	6 15	6 15	Moscow	27	9 55	6 15	6 15
Yarker	35	10 15	6 35	6 35	Mudlake Bridge	30	10 15	6 35	6 35
Yarker	39	10 35	6 55	6 55	Enterprise	32	10 35	6 55	6 55
Camden East	40	10 55	7 15	7 15	Wilson	34	10 55	7 15	7 15
Thomson's Mills	41	11 15	7 35	7 35	Tamworth	38	11 00	2 00	2 00
Newburgh	42	11 35	7 55	7 55	Erinsville	41	11 10	2 10	2 10
Strathcona	42	11 40	3 35	6 08	Marbank	45	11 25	2 25	2 25
Napanee	49	9 55	5 30	6 25	Larkins	51	10 10	1 10	1 10
Napanee	49	10 00	5 35	6 30	Stoco	55	10 15	1 15	1 15
Deseronto	68	10 05	6 40	6 50	Arr Tweed	68	11 15	2 15	2 15

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.

Stations.	Miles.	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 6.
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Kingston	0	7 00	3 35	3 35
G. T. R. Junction	3	7 08	3 43	3 43
Glenvale	10	7 20	3 55	3 55
Murvale	14	7 40	4 15	4 15
Harrowsmith	19	8 00	4 35	4 35
Sydenham	23	8 20	4 55	4 55
Harrowsmith	19	8 40	5 15	5 15
Frontenac	23	8 55	5 35	5 35
Yarker	26	9 15	5 55	5 55
Yarker	26	9 35	6 15	6 15
Camden East	30	9 55	6 35	6 35
Thomson's Mills	31	10 15	6 55	6 55
Newburg	32	10 35	7 15	7 15
Strathcona	34	10 55	7 35	7 35
Napanee	40	11 15	7 55	7 55
Napanee, West End	40	11 35	8 15	8 15
Deseronto	49	11 55	8 35	8 35

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.

NAPANEE to DESERONTO and PICTON.				PICTON to DESERONTO and NAPANEE.			
TRAINS		STEAMERS		STEAMERS		TRAINS	
Leave Napanee	Arrive Deseronto	Leave Deseronto	Arrive Picton	Leave Picton	Arrive Deseronto	Leave Deseronto	Arrive Napanee
2 15 a.m.	2 35 a.m.	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.	6 00 a.m.	7 30 a.m.	10 00 a.m.	10 30 a.m.
3 35	3 55			10 00 a.m.	11 30 a.m.	12 00 noon	12 10 p.m.
6 35	6 55					4 00 p.m.	4 20 p.m.
8 00	8 20					6 15	6 35
C 35	10 55	1 40 p.m.	3 10 p.m.			7 45	8 05
1 15 p.m.	1 35 p.m.	5 30 p.m.	7 00 p.m.	4 00 p.m.	5 30 p.m.	*1 40 a.m.	2 00 a.m.
4 35	4 55					3 00	3 20
6 35	6 55					6 00	6 20
8 50	9 10	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.			7 05	7 25
3 15	3 35					8 20	8 40

*Daily. All other trains run daily (Sundays excepted).
C. CARTER, J. F. CHAPMAN, H. B. SHERWOOD
Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent, Superintendent

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in items from the surrounding district must sign their names to correspondence as an evidence of good faith, not for publication, any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

BATH.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Covert, Rochester, N.Y., are visiting at H. Covert's. Mrs. K. McTaggart, who has been in Brighton for the past few months, is spending a few days with friends here.

Mrs. James Graham and daughter, Gladys, have returned home from their visit to friends in Rochester, N.Y. Henay Wemp left this week to accept a position on the Steamer, North King.

The special service to consecrate the new altar, was held in St. John's church here on Wednesday evening, May 18th. Rev. F. T. Dibb, Rev. Mr. Jones and Rev. Mr. Badcliffe were here but owing to sickness, the bishop was unable to come.

Portland Cement.

Rathbun's Star Brand.
MADOLE & WILSON.

PICTON.

The funeral of Miss Rose Shannon, who died on Monday, of last week, took place from her home in Waupoos to the Roman Catholic cemetery Picton. She had been in the employ of A. Bristol & Sons, dry goods store for some three years past and the store was closed all morning to allow the employees a chance of going to the funeral.

Miss McMurrich, visiting her uncle, George Drummond, Bank of Montreal, has returned to Toronto.

Jack Williamson, Toronto, was in town this week.

The block on Main Street now occupied by the G.N.W. Telegraph company, and Davis restaurant, has been purchased from A. W. Hepburn by W. R. Wright.

Miss Minnie Barker, Toronto, is home. It is expected that the Picton-Adolphus-town ferry will be running by June under the management of William Powlis, who has for a number of years successfully run the one between Prince Edward shore and Deseronto. Citizens have subscribed a goodly sum towards it besides the \$150 voted by the council.

H. Pearce, Birmingham; Eng., honorary president of the Bloomfield Canning Company, is in town accompanied by his wife and daughter, Miss Frances Pearce. They will remain in Canada all summer, and at Bloomfield for the greater part of the time.

Rev. H.C. Robbie and daughter of Boston, Mass., are in town.

Mrs. John Black was presented with three silver spoons fruit, sugar, and cream, before leaving town, by the ladies' Aid of St Andrew's church.

Gas Stoves,

Oxford and Chicago
Jewell.

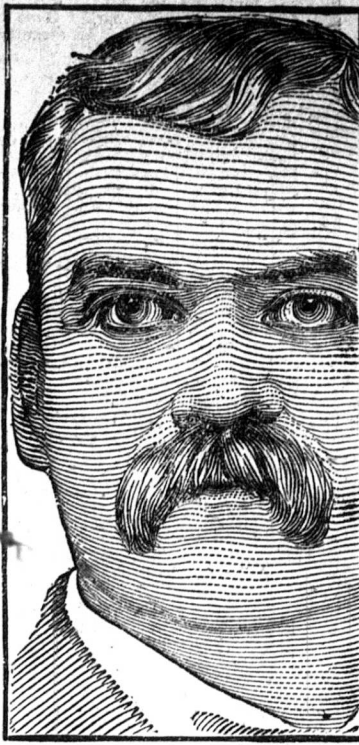
MADOLE & WILSON.

TAMWORTH.

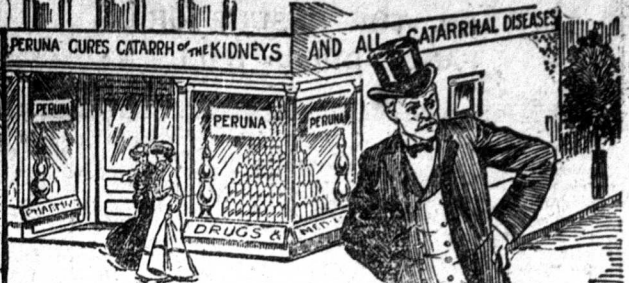
The annual meeting of the Tamworth district of the Methodist church convened in town last week. All the ministers of the district except Rev E. A. W. Dove, who is absent in St. John's, Newfoundland, were present. The sessions occupied most of Wednesday and Thursday, and were of much interest as a great deal of routine and special business was dealt with. G. C. Grant, Marlbank, where for the past year he has acted as a student supply, was unanimously recommended, as a candidate for the ministry. Mr. Grant is the son of a minister of the church in Jamaica, and presented certificates of his standing in subjects, both literary and theological, which were highly creditable. Rev. P. H. Neville, Roblin, was elected to the stationing committee, and the following ministers and laymen of the district were elected to the conference committees named below:

MANY PEOPLE SUFFER WITH CATARRH OF KIDNEYS.

Pe-ru-na is Invaluable in Such Cases.



FRED R. PENNELL.



THOMAS M. HICKS.



Backache
is Often
the First
Symptom of
Catarrh of
the Kidneys.

DANGEROUS KIDNEY DISEASES CURED

Pe-ru-na Creating a National Sensation in the Cure of Chronic Ailments of The Kidneys.

Fred R. Pennell, Pianist, Grand Opera House, Hot Springs, Ark., writes:

"Two years ago I came to Hot Springs to take the baths and be treated for bladder and kidney trouble. After spending two months here under the care of one of the most prominent physicians and receiving little or no benefit, I was persuaded to try Peruna. I had little faith in it, but after using one bottle I noticed a marked improvement. Three bottles entirely cured me. I can cheerfully recommend Peruna to any one afflicted as I was."—Fred R. Pennell.

Thomas M. Hicks, 1121 13th St., Louisville, Ky., writes:

"Neglected colds, irregular habits and overwork brought on serious kidney and bladder trouble. My blood seemed

inflamed with poison, my stomach became entirely demoralized, a bad odor emanated from my urine, and I realized I was a sick man. The doctors dosed me to their heart's content, but I kept growing worse. Then fortune brought Peruna to my notice and I at once began to mend. I kept taking it for five months before I was completely cured. I feel now that I owe my life to Peruna and will never cease to be grateful."—Thomas M. Hicks.

S. L. Earle, Superintendent of Streets, Jacksonville, Fla., writes:

"I am a firm believer in Peruna. I find that it has been of practical benefit to a number of the men employed in the Street Cleaning Department in the city of Jacksonville. They are especially exposed to the inclemency of the weather and a number who caught cold, which later developed into pneumonia, kidney or liver trouble, were cured through the use of Peruna."—S. L. Earle, Superintendent of Streets.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a



S. L. EARLE.

full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

TICKLING TROUT.

How Irish Poachers Catch the Fish With the Bare Hand.

In Europe trout poachers have the reputation of catching trout with their bare hands. The process in Ireland is called "tickling." I could scarcely believe that this thing was done—that the most timid and wary of fish could be caught by the naked hands. Reading of one fellow sent to jail for "tickling" trout, I was curious enough to try the process myself in the presence of an angler as witness. I found it the simplest thing in the world, as far as

IN THE LAND OF FIRE.

How the Native of Tierra del Fuego Manages to Exist.

In Tierra del Fuego the Yaghan Indian leads a remarkable existence. He braves the seas of Cape Horn naked in a frail bark canoe. He owns no faith, religion or tribal tie other than that of the family, which huddles together for food and sustenance. His only household goods are the smouldering firebrands which he carries on a slab of turf in his canoe to each fresh halting place. The women, usually two, paddle the canoe from the stern. The man crouches in the bow on the lookout for

Hard to Kill.

Cats, according to the old tradition, have nine lives, but they are not the only creatures that enjoy such a plurality. Infusoria have been dried and restored to life by moistening after remaining inert dust for twenty-seven years, and the drying resuscitation has been successfully tried eleven times on one lot of rotifers. Frogs and many fishes suffer no injury from freezing solid, while in a few cases even warm blooded animals have been restored to life after apparent death from freezing.

We do not publish testimonials

were highly creditable. Rev. P. H. Neville, Roblin, was elected to the stationing committee, and the following ministers and laymen of the district were elected to the conference committees named below:

Sunday school, Rev. J. U. Robins, Charles Anderson; Epworth League, Rev. W. H. Clarke, J. W. Laidley; Contingent fund, Rev. A. C. Hoffman, D. E. Rose; sustentation fund, Rev. W. H. Higges, P. F. Carracallen; temperance, Rev. C. W. DeMille, P. A. Wickware; memorials, Rev. H. C. Garbutt, A. Osborne; Lord's Day observance, Rev. F. W. White, G. F. Bebee; state of work, Rev. W. H. Adams, C. H. Spencer; church property, Rev. F. W. White, J. Pryden; nominating, Rev. H. C. Garbutt, C. Switzer.

On the evening of Wednesday the delegates received a visit from Rev. J. K. Henry, of the Presbyterian church, who gave an inspiring and fraternal address. It was moved, seconded and resolved: "That we, the members of the Tamworth district meeting, view with pleasure the re-approachment of the Congregational, Presbyterian and Methodist churches. We believe that an organic union of the said bodies would tend to the consolidation and of the work of Christ in our beloved Canada, and would be in harmony with the purpose and spirit of Christ, who prayed that they all may be one. Therefore, we memorialize the annual conference to take steps to advance the movement."

Plans were laid for the consolidation and strengthening of the home missions in the district, which will probably be acted upon at an early date and a lengthened discussion took place upon several matters of importance that have to do with the moral and spiritual welfare of the respective charges. At the close of the Thursday afternoon session it was resolved to adjourn at the call of the chairman Rev. W. H. Adams, who will meet the members at the seat of conference, in Peterboro, to finish some business which it was deemed expedient to hold over until a later date.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO,
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1894.
A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public

SEAL

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Inherited.

"What a cool and indifferent air Miss Frappay has! She acts just as if she didn't know that anybody was looking at her."

"Yes; she inherits that. Her mother used to bake pancakes in the window of a quick lunch restaurant."

Escaped Through a Technicality.

"Did young Mr. Ritchan refer to the subject of love and marriage?" asked her confidential friend.

"No," said the Vassar girl. "If he had referred to it, I should not have let him get away. He only alluded to it."—Exchange.

Harsh.

Bystander—Should you say that picture was taken from life? Critic—I don't know, but the world wouldn't suffer if the artist was.

be caught by the naked hands. Reading of one fellow sent to jail for "tickling" trout. I was furious enough to try the process myself in the presence of an angler as witness. I found it the simplest thing in the world, as far as the "tickling" was concerned. The difficulty appeared to lie in approaching the trout. But I found that this could be done almost every time by quiet, adroit maneuvering, and I shall never forget the astonished face of my friend when I lifted from a pool a plump trout and held him in the palm of my hand just on the surface of the water. Half a dozen times I lifted the same trout, tickling him gently on the belly and sides. He appeared to like it, lying over against my hand like a cat that courts rubbing. I found that I could do almost anything with the trout, carrying them in my hand for a few moments before returning them to the water.

MISUNDERSTANDINGS.

Keep Them Out of the Home and Away From Friendships.

If love is to flourish between two people they must each be slow to take offense and not only willing, but glad, to pardon at the first and faintest sign of penitence; still more, to overlook entirely the sin which has been a blunder and an accident. Life and love are in great part the art of bearing with other people's shortcomings.

Every offender, whatever the offense, is in the eyes of the law entitled to a fair trial, and no one should be condemned unheard. The exercise of a modicum of common sense and justice would nip most quarrels, whether between lovers or others, in the bud. Some one has wisely said that scarcely a novel was ever written which could have run to the end if the hero and heroine had been fully frank with one another. Most discussions are founded upon misunderstandings.

Much may be forgiven to those who love much by those who return such affection. Nor is it sufficient to forgive without forgetting the offense. The slate should be wiped clean and the transgression be as though it had never been.

Star Photography.

Star photography is one of the most tedious operations known. In some cases the plate must be exposed for several hours. During all this time both the plate and the telescope must be moved so that the image of the star will be stationary on the plate. Only the image of one star at a time can be secured unless those adjoining happen to be of the same size.

The belle of ancient India wore her hair tied by a jeweled band two or three inches back of her head and then braided into an enormous ball.

Japanese Fiction.

Japan is a novel writer's elysium. There is one very celebrated work, entitled "The Story of the Eight Dogs," that runs to 100 volumes, printed or written on only a single side of the page. Then, again, Japanese writers introduce into their stories a number of characters so confusing as to bewilder even the authors. No self respecting novelist leaves a single personage alive at the end of the book.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*

hold goods are the smoldering firebrands which he carries on a slab of turf in his canoe to each fresh halting place. The women, usually two, paddle the canoe from the stern. The man crouches in the bow on the lookout for prey. On the shore runs one or two dogs to sniff out and turn any lurking otter or sea bird. The long kelp that fringes the coast serves as a break-water for the frail craft, whose crew only venture out into the open channels when their foresight tells them that a calm will be of sufficient duration to enable them to pass from one inhospitable beach to another. They are unduly developed in the torso at the expense of the lower limbs, for they pass their lives thus circling the coasts. Fishing without hooks, living on mussels and fungus, this tribe marks the limit to which man may strip himself of all aid or comfort and yet survive.

A Cow Superstition.

According to Indo-European folklore the clouds of the heavens were nothing but cows, who were invested with the duties of a psychopomp. At times these clouds descended to the earth and assumed their bovine garb, but their duty remained the same. Hence the superstition prevalent in many agricultural countries that a cow breaking into a garden foretells a death in the family. The psychopomp was merely looking for a soul to escort to the hereafter.

fishes suffer no injury from freezing solid, while in a few cases even warm blooded animals have been restored to life after apparent death from freezing.

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POLLARD'S BOOKSTORE,

E. J. POLLARD, Prop.

to retire to her room, and it was

...torn, leaning forward, with her elbows on her knees and the cap between both her hands. Her tone is plaintive. "He says you are too absurd, too proud—"

"Jim is the dearest brother-in-law in all the world," says Hilary, unreserved affection in her voice. "That is why I am not going to let him beggar himself and the chicks for me."

"What nonsense! A mere gown—"

"Well, this is a mere gown, too. And I'm sure it will suit me. Do you know, Di," flinging down the half-finished dress and going to a long mirror let into one of the walls, "last night an awful doubt arose within my mind. I felt that the dress would suit me so admirably—so altogether—that I began to think that perhaps I was to the manner born—that Nature had meant me to be a real Sarah Jane."

She peers at herself in the glass, leaning a little forward, poised, as it were, on her toes, and with her hands clasped behind her back. The glass gives her back a very exquisite reflection—softly smiling dark-blue eyes, a mouth a little quizzical, but tender too, and a strong, firm chin, a forehead low, broad, and earnest, and such hair—hair that shines like burnished gold. Not the dead-gold hair we know of, nor the crispy hair that never seems at rest, but a mixture of both these, looking always as if half an hour ago it had come out of a warm, sweet bath, and was growing brighter and brighter through the sun rays that have dried it.

"No, I don't look like it now," says she, turning away, and letting her slim figure drop once more into her lounging-chair. "But when I have the cap and gown on, I know I shall look the thing. Humiliating thought!"

"There won't be a girl in the room like you," says Diana affectionately. "Ah! that's my saving clause!" wilfully misunderstanding her. "Housemaids will be a rare quantity. I expect I shall be unique—I shall perhaps be that astonishing thing at a fancy ball—the only of my kind in the room. I shall therefore—solemnly—create a sensation."

"You will do that anyway," says Mrs. Clifford. She looks at her sister a little discontentedly. "I'm sure I don't know what they will all say of me. That I went in silk attire myself, and brought you as Cinderella."

"To find a Prince?"

"Your Prince! why, he's found," says Diana. "He is almost sure to be at the ball. Did I," slowly "tell you? I met old Miss Kinsella yesterday, and she said Mrs. Dyson-Moore told her she expected him on the fifteenth by the late train."

"The night of the ball!" A startled look springs into Hilary's eyes. But in a moment she recovers herself. "The late train Ten! He will be too tired to go anywhere."

"He may wish to meet you."

"A girl he has never seen?"

"A girl he must either marry, or else £18,000 a year."

"What a detestable will!" cries Hilary, springing to her feet, and beginning to pace up and down the room. "Iniquitous I call it. What an earth had I ever done to Aunt Charlotte that she should insist on bringing me into an affair of this kind? Why could she not choose some other niece? Some other nephew and niece, who knew each other?"

"There would have been less wisdom there. People who knew each other! That's generally fatal! When strangers meet there are possibilities."

"There are indeed, and very unpleasant ones. I feel certain," topping short to regard her sister with an effective eye, "that Frederick is the very last man in the world I should ever care to marry."

"Of course, if you have made up your mind beforehand—"

"I haven't made up my mind about anything."

"Not to look at him."

"You are wrong there. I'm dying to look at him—from a distance!"

A Woman's Love..

CHAPTER XVIII.—(Continued.)

From the distance came the faint echoes of cheering and the dying sounds of music. A little wind made a hush among the leaves, and overhead the cold stars made more beautiful the beauty of the deep blue sky. Thick dark lay on each hand, and in front stretched to the far wall a broad band of light in which her shadow cut a dead black line. The air was cool, and seemed to bring some slight calm to her fever.

For a moment she was caught out of herself, and, as from a height, she looked down on Maddalena, the poor harassed Queen, as on some one she had never seen before. A tiny branch was blown against her face, and she noted shapely form of a certain green leaf. What part of leaf was it? How did its edge become so gracefully serrated? What intricate veining! How impossibly perfect! Curious, she thought, that at such a moment as this when she ought not to steal a moment from her lover, she should be standing here in the night, wondering at the shape of a leaf, at the magic of its venation. A moment from her lover? Ah!—she turned.

She had been a moment only in the light; but the glare, where all had been blackness, caught the eye of Asunta, and in the glare the brilliant whiteness that was Maddalena. Asunta left her place by the railing. Hector might pass a thousand times for aught she cared. Yonder was her rival, yonder the woman that had taken Hector from her, yonder the real object of her revenge. Crouching cunningly, she slipped through the coverts of the garden like a wild woodland thing, beautiful and murderous.

Maddalena turned and entered the room again. Hector was standing before her.

"The world is a wonderful thing," she said; "the world and the night and the stars, and there is magic in them all. But one moment with you, my beloved, my Hector, is the world and the night and the stars. I am a small thing, and my love is a small thing, and together we are as nothing before you. This day you have made me a Queen—there but three of us in the whole earth—and look! I tell you I am a woman prouder of being loved by you than I am of my people, of my throne, of my crown! What are they all but yours—yours?"

She lifted the simple gold band from her hair, and holding it in both hands, knelt and laid it at his feet.

"Let this be for sign that I am yours. Say to me, 'Maddalena, my wife, come with me!' and I come. Say 'Maddalena, my wife, stay here and let me have leave to go!' and I stay."

"Maddalena!" was all that he could say, and that in tones broken and almost inaudible. "Maddalena, my wife!"

She rose.

"Your wife, Hector, my beloved, now and for ever! My people will surely not ask from me that last torture—to wed another man. Your wife or no man's. I cannot be yours. I shall be no man's!"

"Maddalena, how you love me!"

"There is no 'how,' Hector. I love you—that is all. I love you."

Not yet had they touched lip to lip or breast to breast. That, by some secret concord, was kept for the last moment, and as a sacrament too holy to be used lightly.

And now fell on their ears the first stroke of twelve, sounding from San Bernardino.

She rose and moved to him, her foot spurning the crown, not con-

...had gripped a neck. The frightened face was Asunta's and in her hand was a pistol. There was one swift snap, and as a dog shakes a rat, Alasdair shook Asunta, and revenge had recoiled on itself.

Hector lay on a great bier in the Cathedral. A pall of silver cloth covered him. And on it flamed a single blood-red rose, a rose that looked like a heart against the splendide white, a rose that was the heart of Maddalena—for Maddalena did not die—would to God she had! At the foot of the bier rested the crown of Palmetto—in homage to him that had won it. On the altar glimmered innumerable candles, the pale lambent glow of the lamp that burns continually shone down mysteriously the pallor of marble columns gleamed, and to and fro went the dim figures of priests in vestments of rich hue. The organ pealed.

And then, through a lane of the men of Palmetto holding torches, a lane miles long, went Hector Chisholm Grant to his rest on the highest peak of the Monte, a rare and most royal progress.

Over against his bed is a rock on which they have cut

Hector Grant,
Palmetto Remembers!
(The End.)

A DOG WHICH SAVES LIVES.

Klondike Animal Has Rescued Forty-Six People.

"Rags" is a four-year-old dog, unkempt and ill-looking, but a heroic heart beats in his shaggy breast. Rags has saved more than forty lives. His field of service is the Klondike, where he and his master have wintered for several years.

In the winter of 1901 a number of men belonging to a Pittsburg mining company were prospecting in Alaska. They lived in a little wooden hut, from which they went out in pairs to explore. They were away beyond any sign of civilization, and the weather was so severe that they endured a good deal of suffering.

One day two of the men out on an expedition were caught in a sudden and terrific storm. They started back for camp, but the trail was rapidly covered by the drifting snow. On and on the men plodded, each falling now and again, only to be roused from the death-dealing sleep and hustled on by his companion. At last both sank, and the snow drifted over them.

The men at the camp, alarmed by the non-appearance of their comrades, started out to rescue them. Rags went along, too. Straight as an arrow he followed the trail, and before long a sharp yell told the party that their friends had been found. The two men were completely buried in the snow, and help had not come one moment too soon. This was Rag's first exploit.

At another time he went out as the leader of sixteen dogs which were dragging a rescue team to relieve a party of snow-bound miners. As the team was plodding steadily along Rags suddenly gave a cry, broke from the traces and bounded away. Thinking he might have found the trail, the party followed, and by the time they had reached him Rags had dug away enough snow to allow an entombed miner to crawl out.

Rags has saved forty-six lives and made several record-breaking rescue trips. His badge of honor is a gold collar on which is inscribed a list of his deeds.

HOW TO KNOW LINEN.

Cotton may be distinguished from linen when one is buying handkerchiefs by moistening the tip of the finger and pressing it on the handkerchief. If it wets through at once it is linen, while if any cotton enters into its manufacture it will take several seconds to wet through the threads. In linen the threads are more uneven than in cotton.

Love at first sight supplies a lot of work for divorce judges.

Crushing the letter together in her hand, she thrust it into her pocket. He must not see her reading it—not for worlds.

Tom Wilton was not to sing that night. A few minutes later the housemaid came to tell him that Miss Hunter had been seized with such a violent headache that she had had to retire to her room, and it was not possible she could see him again.

The next evening when Tom called he was informed that Miss Clara's headache was worse than ever. The next morning the post brought him a letter and a little registered parcel.

In the note Mr. Thomas Wilton was presented with Miss Clara Hunter's compliments, and informed that all was over between them for ever! The last two words were underlined.

"Dear Miss Breegrave,—Oh, that I might dare to call you my own Ada! But now I take the step which, if you will agree, shall grant me that ecstatic privilege. Do not turn a deaf ear to it, I beseech you. Dear Miss Breegrave, can you have been insensible to the feelings which have surged in my heart, devoting it and its owner to your worship? Your reproaches have brought me fully to realise that I adore you, and you alone. The other lady I thought I loved I don't. She, I find, possesses nothing of my heart."

"I cannot understand how I can have been so foolish as to imagine that I really loved her. Only say the word—yes—and I will be thine for ever, and you shall have no further cause to reproach me for the sake of a girl who is to you as a buttercup is to a fairy.—Yours, in anxiety and trepidation, "TOM."

That was the letter Miss Clara Hunter found in that hat, and with which, in her terror, when Tom Wilton called to her, she rushed off to her room. It was written in a fine Italian handwriting, very unlike Tom's sprawl. That showed how careful Tom could be when writing to a "fairy."

Who and what could the creature be?

She heard the housemaid deliver her message to Tom, and his footfall as he passed down the stairs, and the closing of the hall door behind him. Of course, he must have discovered that she had taken that letter out of his hat, but he did not dare to claim it! She wondered how he must feel now that he knew she had found him out. She was well rid of such a wretch, and Miss Ada Breegrave was welcome to him. That letter should go to its destination!

But how? That was a question. She would dearly love to see this miserable woman who had come between them with her wily art. After a night of tossing and sleeplessness Miss Clara resolved to deliver that note personally. She would see the creature, at least.

II.

"Well, this fair takes the cake, that Tom should write to me like this, and send his letter by a girl like you!" exclaimed Miss Breegrave when she had finished the epistle.

She was a tall and considerably over-dressed young lady, with a profusion of gaudy ornaments in the shape of very ostentatious jewellery. Her little flat was full of things which Miss Clara Hunter mentally condemned as in the most atrocious and vulgar taste.

"Well, pop will be delighted," she went on. "He's been wild that I didn't get hitched on for a long time!"

"And you really—really think he will marry you?" asked Miss Clara, forgetting that the question betrayed an indiscreet acquaintance with the contents of the letter. Fancy Tom marrying a "fairy" like that!

"Marry me?" exclaimed Miss Breegrave, not noticing the admission. "Rather! I guess it'll be a bad days work for him if he doesn't. Didn't you ever hear of such a thing as B. O. P., my girl—breach of promise?"

And that was the "fairy"! Oh, table

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1.

Tom! Tom! Tom! What a fool you must be, and what a fine prospect of happiness you have before you!" For a month it is probable that there had been no more miserable man in the world than Mr. Tom Wilton. The inexplicable conduct and cruelty of Miss Clara Hunter had plunged him into the profoundest gloom and misanthropy. Men and women were all his foes.

"But I'll be hanged if I'll please them by starving myself to death!" he muttered to himself grimly. "I'll be hanged if I don't live just to show Clara—Miss Hunter—that a man's got grit in him which defies the cruelty of an unfeeling and—"

He did not finish, but took his hat down and set off to the restaurant where he had dined that fatal night—how well he remembered it all!—when he had last seen her. He took his seat at the table, and began to scan the menu card, when he started with astonishment.

"Ze gentleman who took ze hat!" cried an excited waiter. And in an instant he was surrounded by three gesticulating attendants, who eyed him with intense curiosity, and appeared to be carrying on a heated argument in Italian, French and German.

"What on earth is the matter?" gasped Tom.

"Zis is ze gentleman as the hundred pound reward is for offered!" explained the most excited of the waiters to the proprietor, who came bustling forward. "He took ze hat. He sit here at zis table opposite Monsieur Tom Selbury. He ze hat take. I sware it on my soul and honor!" And he waved his napkin eloquently towards the ceiling.

"I will explain it suffisament," said the proprietor, bowing low to Tom. "The monsieur is in the dark. He understands not that on the hat hangs a tragedy of hearts. The Monsieur Tom Selbury is distract. He wring his hands; he after the cry of the heartbreak. Ah, ciel! Is it the digest his food he can do? No! He is the ghost that walks and cry perpetual, 'My hat! My hat! Where is the gentleman with my hat?' Ha! Here Monsieur Selbury himself come! Angelo has found him. Ah! It is a happy day that the hat has come again!"

Mr. Tom Selbury was a young gentleman who possessed better qualifications for explaining things than the proprietor.

The night Tom had dined there last he had departed with Mr. Selbury's hat.

"It wasn't the hat that was so important, you know," Mr. Selbury said, "as what was in it—a confounded letter in the lining, which I had written and put there while I dined and thought it over. It was a proposal of marriage to a Miss Ada Breegrave, of Kensington. I must have been the biggest fool on earth," he went on emphatically; "to have ever thought a scrap about that girl, but I did, and I wrote that letter. But I never sent it. I determined I wouldn't. Well, I dined, took your hat, and strolled off. When I looked in the hat the letter wasn't there, of course."

"I never found it in the hat you left," declared Tom.

"Then how on earth did it get to Miss Breegrave?" asked Mr. Selbury with a groan. "She got it sure enough, and wrote accepting me. I was never so startled in my life. Now she's suing me for breach of promise—ten thousand pounds damages. She's turned out awful when she thought she'd got me fast. Awful! A perfect demon!"

He wiped the perspiration from his face.

"She declares it was delivered to her by a tall, handsome lady, who gave no name—dark hair, large blue eyes, pink dress, umbrella with mother-of-pearl handle, and—"

"Why, that's Clara! Ahem! I mean—I mean—"

Tom Wilton sank back with a gasp in his chair as it flashed across him what had happened.

"Look here," exclaimed Mr. Selbury, "if you can find that young

the simplest fashion. It should come just to the waist line, where a row of eyes permits the attachment of the skirt, which should be of washable cotton goods and have a corresponding row of hooks on the under side of the band. A neat wrapper, such as can be purchased ready-made quite cheaply, excellent values being in dark pretty percale, should be the next garment and with an apron of bright percale, made to hang in straight folds from bands at the shoulders, and a pretty tie of wash silk at the throat one is neatly and comfortably dressed without a constricting band anywhere.

Now remember that housework is the best possible exercise if one goes about it as one should. Maintain a correct standing position always, even when at the sink washing dishes. You do this when you have your shoulders and hips back, chest up and chin in. Remember that while this adds more than elegant clothes to your personal appearance, it also adds to your health, for it is a well-established fact that improper standing and sitting crowds the internal organs, thereby causing disease.

If your sink and cooking table are too low, try placing a dry goods box under the cake board and dishpan when in use, to bring them high enough so that you can stand correctly. When you sit do not slouch down in your chair, but sit upright. If too tired to do this, lie down flat on your back without a pillow and rest, relaxing every muscle and thinking of nothing at all—just rest.

If possible, take a rest of this kind every forenoon if not for longer than five minutes. Have a longer nap in the afternoon. It will keep you bright and fresh.

When making dresses, aprons, etc., for the little ones, use a good quality of percale, it costs almost twice as much as print, but lasts twice as long and washes better than gingham. Lastly remember that the happiness and comfort of your family depend in a large measure upon yourself and the better care you take of yourself the better you can do your duty by your husband and children.

USEFUL HINTS.

A pretty way to trim a shirt waist with embroidered dots scattered over it is to take an occasional dot as the center for a daisy, and work the petals out from it. The daisies may be so embroidered as to form a band down the front and for cuffs, or employed at intervals all over the waist.

When making the loops so much used in place of steel eyes, draw the silk over a match. This makes the loop just right size and holds it firm while the buttonhole stitches are being worked.

It is not every one who can have a closet lined with tar paper as a discourager to moths. But almost anyone can get a large packing box, have a lid with hinges and hasp put on it, and then line it with tar paper.

China silk waists, says some one who has experimented, should be starched in a thin starch and then ironed while damp. In this way they look as they did when new.

We heard the other day of a woman who cut up a tablecloth to make herself a shirt waist. Her feat is rivalled by the woman who was challenged to make herself a shirt waist out of a pair of her husband's trousers. This she actually did, using velvet for collar and cuffs, yoke and straps to hide the necessary piecing. Those not in the secret complimented her and inquired where she found her "beautiful suiting." There is no better protection for the hands when sweeping than mittens made of extra heavy canton flannel, fleeced side in. The material is impervious to dust; the mittens are easily slipped on and off; the long wrists protect the dress sleeves and they are cheap and easily washed.

Half a dress shield fastened to the under side of the baby's bib, and

YOUNG FOLKS

GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?

Pass it on.

'Twas not given for you alone—

Pass it on.

Let it travel down the years,

Let it wipe another's tears,

Till in heaven the deed appears,

Pass it on.

PIGGY.

One morning in the latter part of March Uncle John found 12 cunning little pigs in the pen. The mother pig was like the old woman who lived in the shoe, for she didn't know what to do with so many, and as the little pigs could not be put to bed like the old woman's children, but kept wiggling about, some of them were in danger of not growing as well-bred pigs are supposed to do.

Uncle John carried two into the kitchen for a few days, thinking some of the others might die, when there would be room for these. Sure enough the next morning one of those in the pen was dead and there was room for one more.

Piggy, or Peggy as he was called, the one left in the house, drank from a bottle and slept and grew in real pig fashion. In a week he began to notice things and would put his fore feet on the top of the box and use his little hoofs as a child would its hands. By crooking them a bit, he would hold on to the top of the box and call for his milk. As he grew stronger and larger he would not stay in his box, so a pen was made near the kitchen, that he might be fed often.

In a week or so he began his old trick of climbing up to look over his fence, and would now and then balance himself just right and out of his pen he would come. Strange to say, he would never notice or associate with the other pigs, although they capered about in his sight only two or three rods away.

When the kitchen door was open he would scamper in, and follow the little girl who fed him, through the dining room, even into the parlor, chasing around the centre table, grunting as he went, as full of fun as a dog or kitten. This was exceedingly funny now and then, but of course had to be stopped, for Piggy grew fast. When he was six weeks old he had to be sold. We have often wondered if he turned out just as a common pig after all.

DANDY AND THE AXE.

Dandy was a little dog who lived with his mistress in a New York apartment flat up two flights of stairs. They indulged in the luxury of an open wood fire in cool weather, and Dandy was the errand boy who brought wood from the cellar when necessary.

One day Mrs. Scott, his mistress, discovered she had no wood, so she said: "Dandy, go down cellar and bring me a stick of wood." (He usually brought one stick at a time, and travelled up and down stairs until the woodbox was replenished.)

Away went Dandy as gay as a lark, but only to appear in a few minutes with a very doleful air and without any wood.

"Why, Dandy," said Mrs. Scott, "did you hear me? I said bring up some wood."

Downstairs went the little dog a second time, and soon Mrs. Scott heard a noise as of something being pulled or dragged across the cellar floor. Going herself to investigate, she found the little dog at the foot of the cellar stairs with the axe, the handle of which was in his mouth, and he was trying his best to carry it up the stairs to her, to show her there was no wood cut.

Who can say dogs do not reason? This is a true story, and may be

Fashion ...Talk

HINTS FOR THE AMATEUR.

In measuring for a skirt pattern give simply the waist measure writes a correspondent. There seems a multiplicity of styles to choose from in the making of a dress skirt, and the amateur must consider the material to be used and the figure to which it is to be fitted. I say "fitted," for I consider the perfect fitting of a skirt quite as necessary and really quite as much a work of art as the perfect fitting of the waist. A slender figure may wear almost any of the prevailing styles, sheath, circular, tucked, or plaited, with yoke effect, with ruffles, shirring, and so on. But a full, large figure will wear to best advantage the skirt with nine or more gores, with straps running down the seams, or some similar ornamentation.

The circular skirt I cannot advise for any save a firm, close material, as anything like linen, gingham or similar goods, will invariably droop with wearing, in those parts which run bias. The sheath skirt is the simplest for the beginner. This may be lined or not, and in either case will need to be faced on the bottom. If lined, a narrow facing (4 inches perhaps) will be sufficient just to make a neat finish for the bottom at the seams. (Always press the seams open, having first bound or overcast them.) Then hem the outside up over the facing about an inch, and apply the braid. Lay this flat over the hem, allowing it to show a very little below the skirt; hand stitch it close to bottom of skirt without taking through to outside, and hem it up at the bottom.

At the waist the skirts may be finished with a narrow binding of the material, or may be just faced on the inside with strong braid. Do not forget to place on the back of this binding or facing, the eyes to correspond with the hooks you will have placed on the waist, three in number.

NEW STUFFS AND STYLES.

Many of the silk shirt waist costumes, especially the pongees, snow lace yoke or stocks with small V-shaped extensions down the blouse. Lace and embroidered sleeve flounces, chemisettes, cuffs, and other adjuncts are used in quantities on the more elaborate ponce shirt-waist costumes, all, of course, being washable and durable.

With the drooping shoulder effect now at its height—or should one say at its lowest?—comes the indication that broader, higher shoulder effects are to push them out. With this change will come closer fitting garments and simpler styles. The present shirred, puffed, and over-trimmed costumes present but one advantage—that defects of our outfit may be concealed easily. It is in simply made costumes or garments that the work of a first-class tailor or modiste shows.

The Louisine silks are among the most popular, for they are soft, wear well, and hang more gracefully than the taffetas. In check and solid effects they are particularly good for traveling and hackabout gowns, owing to their durability, while they are also quite as effective in the more elaborate gowns.

FOR SUMMER TRAVEL.

One of the most fashionable fabrics for summer wear in suits for traveling or hackabout use are the mohairs, brilliantines, or Siciliennes, all variations of the same material. Of course mohair is not new, but neither is voile, and mohair holds the same place in the style costumes already named as does voile in the

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"What on earth is the matter?" gasped Tom.

"Zis is ze gentleman as the hundred pound reward is for offered!" explained the most excited of the waiters to the proprietor, who came bustling forward. "He took ze hat. He sit here at zis table opposite Monsieur Tom Selbury. He ze hat take. I sware it on my soul and honor!" And he waved his napkin eloquently towards the ceiling.

"I will explain it suffisament," said the proprietor, bowing low to Tom. "The monsieur is in the dark. He understands not that on the hat hangs a tragedy of hearts. The Monsieur Tom Selbury is distract. He wring his hands; he after the cry of the heartbreak. Ah, ciel! Is it the digest his food he can do? No! He is the ghost that walks and cry perpetual, 'My hat! My hat! Where is the gentleman with my hat?' Ha! Here Monsieur Selbury himself come! Angelo has found him. Ah! It is a happy day that the hat has come again!"

Mr. Tom Selbury was a young gentleman who possessed better qualifications for explaining things than the proprietor.

The night Tom had dined there last he had departed with Mr. Selbury's hat.

"It wasn't the hat that was so important, you know," Mr. Selbury said, "as what was in it—a confounded letter in the lining, which I had written and put there while I dined and thought it over. It was a proposal of marriage to a Miss Ada Breegrave, of Kensington. I must have been the biggest fool on earth," he went on emphatically, "to have ever thought a scrap about that girl, but I did, and I wrote that letter. But I never sent it. I determined I wouldn't. Well, I dined, took your hat, and strolled off. When I looked in the hat the letter wasn't there, of course."

"I never found it in the hat you left," declared Tom.

"Then how on earth did it get to Miss Breegrave?" asked Mr. Selbury with a groan. "She got it sure enough, and wrote accepting me. I was never so startled in my life. Now she's suing me for breach of promise—ten thousand pounds damages. She's turned out awful when she thought she'd got me fast. Awful! A perfect demon!"

He wiped the perspiration from his face.

"She declares it was delivered to her by a tall, handsome lady, who gave no name—dark hair, large blue eyes, pink dress, umbrella with mother-of-pearl handle, and—"

"Why, that's Clara! Ahem! I mean—I mean—"

Tom Wilton sank back with a gasp in his chair as it flashed across him what had happened.

"Look here," exclaimed Mr. Selbury, "if you can find that young

the simplest fashion. It should come just to the waist line, where a row of eyes permits the attachment of the skirt, which should be of washable cotton goods and have a corresponding row of hooks on the under side of the band. A neat wrapper, such as can be purchased ready-made quite cheaply, excellent values being in dark pretty percale, should be the next garment and with an apron of bright percale, made to hang in straight folds from bands at the shoulders, and a pretty tie of wash silk at the throat one is neatly and comfortably dressed without a constricting band anywhere.

Now remember that housework is the best possible exercise if one goes about it as one should. Maintain a correct standing position always, even when at the sink washing dishes. You do this when you have your shoulders and hips back, chest up and chin in. Remember that while this adds more than elegant clothes to your personal appearance, it also adds to your health, for it is a well-established fact that improper standing and sitting crowds the internal organs, thereby causing disease.

If your sink and cooking table are too low, try placing a dry goods box under the cake board and dishpan when in use, to bring them high enough so that you can stand correctly. When you sit do not slouch down in your chair, but sit upright. If too tired to do this, lie down flat on your back without a pillow and rest, relaxing every muscle and thinking of nothing at all—just rest.

If possible, take a rest of this kind every forenoon if not for longer than five minutes. Have a longer nap in the afternoon. It will keep you bright and fresh.

When making dresses, aprons, etc., for the little ones, use a good quality of percale, it costs almost twice as much as print, but lasts twice as long and washes better than gingham. Lastly remember that the happiness and comfort of your family depend in a large measure upon yourself and the better care you take of yourself the better you can do your duty by your husband and children.

USEFUL HINTS.

A pretty way to trim a shirt waist with embroidered dots scattered over it is to take an occasional dot as the center for a daisy, and work the petals out from it. The daisies may be so embroidered as to form a band down the front and for cuffs, or employed at intervals all over the waist.

When making the loops so much used in place of steel eyes, draw the silk over a match. This makes the loop just right size and holds it firm while the buttonhole stitches are being worked.

It is not every one who can have a closet lined with tar paper as a discourager to moths. But almost anyone can get a large packing box, have a lid with hinges and hasp put on it, and then line it with tar paper.

China silk waists, says some one who has experimented, should be starched in a thin starch and then ironed while damp. In this way they look as they did when new.

We heard the other day of a woman who cut up a tablecloth to make herself a shirt waist. Her feat is rivalled by the woman who was challenged to make herself a shirt waist out of a pair of her husband's trousers. This she actually did, using velvet for collar and cuffs, yoke and straps to hide the necessary piecing. Those not in the secret complimented her and inquired where she found her "beautiful suiting." There is no better protection for the hands when sweeping than mittens made of extra heavy canton flannel, fleeced side in. The material is impervious to dust; the mittens are easily slipped on and off; the long wrists protect the dress sleeves and they are cheap and easily washed.

Half a dress shield fastened to the under side of the baby's bib, and

YOUNG FOLKS

GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?

Pass it on.

'Twas not given for you alone—

Pass it on.

Let it travel down the years,

Let it wipe another's tears,

Till in heaven the deed appears,

Pass it on.

PIGGY.

One morning in the latter part of March Uncle John found 12 cunning little pigs in the pen. The mother pig was like the old woman who lived in the shoe, for she didn't know what to do with so many, and as the little pigs could not be put to bed like the old woman's children, but kept wiggling about, some of them were in danger of not growing as well-bred pigs are supposed to do.

Uncle John carried two into the kitchen for a few days, thinking some of the others might die, when there would be room for these. Sure enough the next morning one of those in the pen was dead and there was room for one more.

Piggy, or Peggy as he was called, the one left in the house, drank from a bottle and slept and grew in real pig fashion. In a week he began to notice things and would put his fore feet on the top of the box and use his little hoofs as a child would its hands. By crooking them a bit, he would hold on to the top of the box and call for his milk. As he grew stronger and larger he would not stay in his box, so a pen was made near the kitchen, that he might be fed often.

In a week or so he began his old trick of climbing up to look over his fence, and would now and then balance himself just right and out of his pen he would come. Strange to say, he would never notice or associate with the other pigs, although they capered about in his sight only two or three rods away.

When the kitchen door was open he would scamper in, and follow the little girl who fed him, through the dining room, even into the parlor, chasing around the centre table, grunting as he went, as full of fun as a dog or kitten. This was exceedingly funny now and then, but of course had to be stopped, for Piggy grew fast. When he was six weeks old he had to be sold. We have often wondered if he turned out just as a common pig after all.

DANDY AND THE AXE.

Dandy was a little dog who lived with his mistress in a New York apartment flat up two flights of stairs. They indulged in the luxury of an open wood fire in cool weather, and Dandy was the errand boy who brought wood from the cellar when necessary.

One day Mrs. Scott, his mistress, discovered she had no wood, so she said: "Dandy, go down cellar and bring me a stick of wood." (He usually brought one stick at a time, and travelled up and down stairs until the woodbox was replenished.)

Away went Dandy as gay as a lark, but only to appear in a few minutes with a very doleful air and without any wood.

"Why, Dandy," said Mrs. Scott, "did you hear me? I said bring up some wood."

Downstairs went the little dog a second time, and soon Mrs. Scott heard a noise as of something being pulled or dragged across the cellar floor. Going herself to investigate, she found the little dog at the foot of the cellar stairs with the axe, the handle of which was in his mouth, and he was trying his best to carry it up the stairs to her, to show her there was no wood cut.

Who can say dogs do not reason? This is a true story, and may be

Fashion ...Talk

HINTS FOR THE AMATEUR.

In measuring for a skirt pattern give simply the waist measure writes a correspondent. There seems a multiplicity of styles to choose from in the making of a dress skirt, and the amateur must consider the material to be used and the figure to which it is to be fitted. I say "fitted," for I consider the perfect fitting of a skirt quite as necessary and really quite as much a work of art as the perfect fitting of the waist. A slender figure may wear almost any of the prevailing styles, sheath, circular, tucked, or plaited, with yoke effect, with ruffles, shirring, and so on. But a full, large figure will wear to best advantage the skirt with nine or more gores, with straps running down the seams, or some similar ornamentation.

The circular skirt I cannot advise for any save a firm, close material, as anything like linen, gingham or similar goods, will invariably droop with wearing, in those parts which run bias. The sheath skirt is the simplest for the beginner. This may be lined or not, and in either case will need to be faced on the bottom. If lined, a narrow facing (4 inches perhaps) will be sufficient just to make a neat finish for the bottom at the seams. (Always press the seams open, having first bound or overcast them.) Then hem the outside up over the facing about an inch, and apply the braid. Lay this flat over the hem, allowing it to show a very little below the skirt; hand stitch it close to bottom of skirt without taking through to outside, and hem it up at the bottom.

At the waist the skirts may be finished with a narrow binding of the material, or may be just faced on the inside with strong braid. Do not forget to place on the back of this binding or facing, the eyes to correspond with the hooks you will have placed on the waist, three in number.

NEW STUFFS AND STYLES.

Many of the silk shirt waist costumes, especially the pongees, snow lace yoke or stocks with small V-shaped extensions down the blouse. Lace and embroidered sleeve flounces, chemisettes, cuffs, and other adjuncts are used in quantities on the more elaborate ponce shirt-waist costumes, all, of course, being washable and durable.

With the drooping shoulder effect now at its height—or should one say at its lowest?—comes the indication that broader, higher shoulder effects are to push them out. With this change will come closer fitting garments and simpler styles. The present shirred, puffed, and over-trimmed costumes present but one advantage—that defects of our outfit may be concealed easily. It is in simply made costumes or garments that the work of a first-class tailor or modiste shows.

The Louisine silks are among the most popular, for they are soft, wear well, and hang more gracefully than the taffetas. In check and solid effects they are particularly good for traveling and hackabout gowns, owing to their durability, while they are also quite as effective in the more elaborate gowns.

FOR SUMMER TRAVEL.

One of the most fashionable fabrics for summer wear in suits for traveling or hackabout use are the mohairs, brilliantines, or Siciliennes, all variations of the same material. Of course mohair is not new, but neither is voile, and mohair holds the same place in the style costumes already named as does voile in the

have no name—dark hair, large blue eyes, pink dress, umbrella with mother-of-pearl handle, and—

"Why, that's Clara! Ahem! I mean—I mean—"

Tom Wilton sank back with a gasp in his chair as it flashed across him what had happened.

"Look here," exclaimed Mr. Selbury, "if you can find that young lady, it'll knock all the bottom out of that breach-of-promise case. That cat"—it was thus disrespectfully he spoke of the "fairy"—"won't have a leg to stand on! I'll give you a thousand pounds—a thousand pounds—if you can find her."

"I think I can," said Tom. And he did.

The threatened sensational breach-of-promise case, Breegrave v. Selbury, never came to trial. The "fairy" went nearly mad with rage when her solicitors advised her that, under the circumstances, no judge would say that Mr. Selbury had really sent her that document, she had thought as good as cash.

Miss Clara Hunter is Mrs. Tom Wilton now; for why should the marriage be delayed when everything was explained, and Tom Selbury insisted on paying that thousand pounds, and would take no denial?

As to Tom Selbury, he married the "buttercup."—London Answers.

About the ...House

FOR THE FARMER'S WIFE.

Plan your work systematically. Don't arrange to do all of your hard jobs in one day, but on the days when you wash, iron and churn plan that the rest of the housework may be as light as possible. If you value the health of your family, serve as little fried food as possible, and don't waste your time and strength making rich pies, cakes and doughnuts. Cook a different vegetable each day to serve with the potatoes and meat. Have whole wheat biscuits or rolls at least once a day, and cereals well cooked and served with milk or cream and sugar may well take the place of more complicated food. Use plenty of fruits in their season and dried or canned fruits out of season. Make out a bill of fare for each day in the week. You may have to make variations sometimes, but it will prove a help.

Have regular hours for work, rest and recreation. Don't say you have no time to rest. Unless you are stronger than the average woman you must find time to rest or you will suffer the consequences sooner or later. In the economy of life, health is of a thousand times more value than wealth. Take a bath every morning upon rising. If you have no bathroom and it is not always convenient to take a sponge bath, use a good flesh brush. Remove your garments and brush back and forth until the entire surface of the body glows red. Try this and see how much better you will feel. Twice a week at least take a warm bath with plenty of fine soap. Always have your sleeping room window up two or three inches at least. If you fear a draft, have a piece of oilcloth or heavy cloth the width of your window frame and reaching from the bottom half-way up the sash. Sew a small brass ring in each corner and have corresponding nails in the side of the window frame to slip the rings over.

Clothe yourself comfortably and neatly when about your work. Try a union suit, light weight in summer and heavy in winter, stockings drawn up over the knee and fastened with a safety pin, broad low heeled shoes, the corset discarded if possible, and the next garment a comfortable waist of white cotton made in

the hands when sweeping than mittens made of extra heavy canton flannel, fleeced side in. The material is impervious to dust; the mittens are easily slipped on and off; the long wrists protect the dress sleeves and they are cheap and easily washed.

Half a dress shield fastened to the under side of the baby's bib prevents the moisture from wetting his dress and underclothing.

A new style of apron and one that is recommended as very convenient is made as follows: Get a yard and an eighth of percale or any wide goods. Tear off eleven inches across the goods for the ruffle. Then from the rest of the length take from each side a string three inches wide. Take off a strip nine and a half inches wide to form the pockets, and a narrow strip for the binding. The piece that is left is the body of the apron. Hem the ruffle; gather and sew to the apron with the seam on the right side. Hem the strip for the pockets across the top, stitch this at the lower edge to cover the seam of the ruffle and hem in with the sides of the apron. Stitch through the strip and the apron twice, forming three pockets.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Cinnamon Bread.—Take a cupful of bread-sponge; add one-half cup of brown sugar, one-third cup melted lard; level tablespoonful ground cinnamon, a pinch of soda, knead once and put in a loaf; let rise, grease over with butter, bake slow.

Oatmeal Cookies.—One and one-third cups sugar; one cup shortening (half lard, half butter); two eggs; one teaspoon soda in one-half cup sweet milk; three cups oatmeal; one teaspoon cinnamon; one cup chopped raisins, and flour enough to roll. I make them a drop cookie. Splendid.

Graham Pudding.—One egg; one cup molasses; one teaspoon soda in one-half nutmeg; two cups Graham flour; one cup chopped raisins floured and a pinch of salt. Steam one and one-half or two hours. To be eaten with pudding sauce. Splendid.

Pocketbooks.—Warm 1 qt. new milk, add 1 cup yeast, 2 well-beaten eggs, 4 tablespoons melted butter, 3 teaspoons sugar, and flour sufficient for a moderately stiff batter; let rise over night. In the morning stir in all the flour you need, as for bread, and let rise again. Then roll in a sheet half an inch thick, cut in squares, butter one side and fold over like a pocketbook. They will rise in a very short time, then bake, and they will be pronounced delicious.

Garnishing for Boiled Fish.—Mix with 2 cups dried bread crumbs a little salt and essence of anchovy to taste, also a few drops of cochineal sufficient to color crumbs. Rub all well together between hands until crumbs are evenly dyed. Place on a dish and dry in oven until crisp, then bottle. These sprinkled over any boiled fish, such as cod, look very pretty. Add green parsley also around the fish.

ONE FOR HIM.

The other day an old woman bounced into an office with a notification that had been sent to her to the effect that a quarter's rates on some property belonging to her were due.

She asserted she had paid them. A clerk got out the books to prove that she had not, and suggested that she had made a mistake. She still declared, however, that she had paid.

"Don't you ever make mistakes?" she inquired.

The clerk assured her that he did not, and jokingly added: "The only mistake I ever made was when I got married."

She looked at him for a moment, and then said: "No; your wife made that mistake."

There's no place like home — when there is no other place to go.

floor. Going herself to investigate, she found the little dog at the foot of the cellar stairs with the axe, the handle of which was in his mouth, and he was trying his best to carry it up the stairs to her, to show her there was no wood cut.

Who can say dogs do not reason? This is a true story, and may be vouched for.

THE ABSTEMIOUS JAPANESE.

Amazing Amount of Work on a Light Diet.

In the war between Russia and Japan the problem of furnishing a food supply will be for both countries one of the hardest to solve, and will limit the number of men that can be put into the field. In this, says the author of "Japanese Physical Training," great advantage will lie with the little islanders because of the amount of work they are able to do on a small amount of food.

The Japanese are naturally abstemious in the matter of eating. Rice is the staple of diet, with dried fish as almost the only meat, and with plenty of vegetables and fruit when they can be obtained.

An American traveller in Nagasaki was amazed one day at seeing the swiftness with which the Japanese men and women, boys and girls, passed baskets of coal from lighter to ship, chattering meanwhile as if it were but a picnic in which they were engaged. When noon came and they stopped for lunch he went among them and examined their provisions. One had an apple, a tomato about three heaping tablespoonfuls of boiled rice. Another had two tomatoes and a tiny rice cake. Of the man with the onion the traveller asked:

"Is that all you have?"

"Why, yes," was the reply. "I would not care to eat more just now for I have five hours' more work this afternoon."

"What did you eat for breakfast?"

"Oh, something very fine; a bowl of rice with some little strips of dried fish."

"And what will you eat to-night, when work is done?"

"Probably some boiled fresh fish, lettuce, tomatoes, onions and cucumbers."

Accustomed to such a light diet from infancy, the Japanese builds great endurance on it. On the road to Peking the Japanese soldiers outmarched all the other troops, and at the end of a day required only a handful of rice and a kettle of boiling water to prepare a diet which met every requirement.

MANCHURIA'S VALUE.

At first sight it is a little difficult to understand what any nation could want with Manchuria, the climate especially being anything but attractive. In the south—that is to say, in the same latitude as that of Spain and Italy—20 to 25 degrees of frost are not uncommon. At New Chwang on the 5th of February, 1902, for example, 31 degrees were registered. In summer, on the other hand the heat is equally unbearable. In spite of these extremes of temperature, however, there is plenty of scope for agriculture, the soil being remarkably fertile, especially in the low lying districts, the valley of the Sungari, which is flooded every year, for instance, producing enormous crops of millet, which forms the national food. The forests also are of vast extent, and contain, besides timber, much game; the rivers team with fish, and pearl oysters abound in the river mouths. The country is rich in metals, copper, silver, lead and gold being mined in the Sungari valley. So perhaps those who so ardently desire to possess the country are not without method in their madness.

The average man seems to think it his duty to help the Lord punish sinners.

One of the most fashionable fabrics for summer wear in suits for traveling or hackabout use are the mohairs, brilliantines, or Siciliennes, all variations of the same material. Of course mohair is not new, but neither is voile, and mohair holds the same place in the style costumes already named as does voile in the more elaborate visiting and dressy costumes.

The leading fashion for mohair costumes is the Eton coat and skirt, which may be quite elaborate, with braid or strappings, and may have a long skirt. But the costumes made with Norfolk jackets are short and to be worn in traveling or in the country, and these are as plain and severe as may be.

Of course these materials make the best possible dust and traveling coats, and for them the striped as well as the plain materials are used. One of the best models for a traveling coat is three-quarter length, with a collarless yoke, having kimono sleeves and the body of the coat set in shallow box plaits on the yoke.

NEW COTTON FABRICS.

There are so many new materials for the cotton suit or dress and so many new developments in the standard classes that it is difficult to keep trace of them. The shaded cotton voile is well worth looking into, if one wants a distinctive fabric without any loss of chic. Three, four, even half a dozen, tones seem to revel in a single piece of this delightful goods. The weaving is such that the shades flow into each other with perfect color harmony.

HOUSE OF THE FUTURE.

Changes in the Homes of the Next Generation.

The twentieth century house, when it is thoroughly worked out, will be very different in character from the houses of any former period. For example, it is very doubtful whether it will have chimneys. It seems probable that electric heating will supersede the coal fire, and in that case not only will the chimney-stack and the blackened and blackening chimneys go, but also the internal grouping of the room about the fireplace; instead there will be a heater in the centre of the apartment. At present electric heaters appear to be designed by iron-mongers' apprentices in their spare moments, but there is no reason why an electric heater should not be made a very gracious and beautiful thing. Moreover, the air in rooms will be spun out by an electric fan and will come in through a proper shaft and filter, and these appliances not only afford scope for the designer and metal worker, and the emergence of the air shaft upon the roof an architectural feature, but they release the windows from the task of ventilation. The architect will no longer be tied to the hygienic sash window nor obliged to keep the tops of his windows close to the ceiling level; he will place them entirely for light and for beauty of internal and external effect. He will be able to make them to open or not as he wishes, and so he will be able to put them in many corners where now he dare not do so because of the risk of a draught. He will be tied to no particular shape, a liberty he will have to use with discretion. Moreover, with the supersession of coal fires the roof and exterior of a house will become possible resorts, and the town house where garden ground is limited will open out skyward with loggias and roof gardens.

Criticism:—"Now, this won't do, you know." Poeticism:—"What won't?" Criticism:—"This line: 'Her eyes were like stars.' Poets have been using that for ages. Be up to date! Say, 'Like radium.'"

The Mysterious Voice.

I.

Groom envied, in his slow, country way, a number of the young men in the office, but most of all he envied Baxter. Chiefly, he wondered how Baxter came to dress so well.

For Baxter was irreproachable—and distinctive. For instance, there was nothing formal about his ties, and yet one knew they were correct. And in winter it was a pleasure to see him come striding into the office with a big coat that had seams in the back of it.

He wore a cap, too, made out of the same material as the coat, and this was something that forced Groom to more admiration. As he swung along he seemed to belong to the City.

As for Groom, he recalled his first appearance in London with the best on his back that a country tailor could offer; and while he never hoped to accomplish a metamorphosis that would make him Baxter's sartorial equal, he was thankful for a model, and he had not been long in the office before the country things began to disappear from his wardrobe, and he was now a transformed being.

But clothes alone—and such clothes as Baxter's—were not Groom's only trouble. He was lonely in the City. Other clerks, during office hours, dropped various hints of plans for the evenings. Groom had no plans. After dinner in his boarding-house he usually retired to his bedroom and read a book. The other boarders were uninteresting, middle-aged, and serious.

If Groom had known anybody he would have gone visiting; and, indeed one of the things he had bought before his coming to town was a card-case and some neatly engraved cards, which, he had been assured, were the proper things. But after a while the card-case was forgotten, from disuse. But how important it was came as an after-revelation to Groom.

Baxter was undoubtedly a social favorite. Groom surmised this from the character of the letter-paper that his correspondents used, and from the vertical handwriting on the envelopes for Baxter always had certain personal letters awaiting him at his desk every morning. And just before noon each day, and again before the clerks left the office in the evening, Baxter got telephone messages.

And, therefore, it was no secret that he was answering a lady, when he said to the telephone: "Oh, yes! Think I can't tell your voice?" And then there would ensue certain airy sallies, that showed how much of a favorite Baxter was.

It was one evening, just when the other clerks were putting on coats and hats, that Groom sighed, and considered the loneliness of life. Nobody ever called him on the telephone.

The current of his life went on as ever for nearly a week. Then came an event. Just before noon Baxter answered the telephone-bell. He was prepared with his little responses, when something out of the ordinary evidently occurred, for he called sharply to Groom.

"Somebody wants you!" he said.

Groom was nonplussed.

"Me?" he asked uselessly; and then managed to get over to the instrument and utter a feeble "Hallo!"

He was answered by a feminine voice.

"Mr. Groom, isn't it?"

"Er—that is, yes," responded Groom.

body had made a mistake. But who?

And how? And where?

On the day of the party Groom went to work in a state of great perplexity. He was wondering if he should attend. It was true that he had told Miss Mervyn that he would come, and gladly, but now that the event was near he quailed. And, most of all, he wondered if he should wear a dress-suit. As he mused, Baxter came into the office, faultless in a morning attire, and twenty minutes later Groom was seized by a sudden thought. He would consult an authority!

While Baxter was reading his personal letters—which he always did before he turned attention to the work of the firm—Groom walked over and approached him in confidence. Baxter was not in a good temper that morning, and something in the note he had been reading was the evident cause. When he looked and saw Groom he seemed more or less infuriated.

"I should just like to know what you mean by it," said Baxter.

Groom was alarmed. Had Baxter divined his thought? Was it too much to ask Baxter whether he should wear a dress-suit at a party where he was to meet the Voice?

"I—I don't understand," he stammered.

"A friend of mine," said Baxter, severely, patting the letter—"a friend of mine, who has a particular friend I met through her, says you've been answering my telephone calls."

Groom was staggered. He was also a bit angry at the intimation that there was something deliberate about the villainy of answering another's telephone calls.

"I don't know what you are talking about," he said.

"You mean you haven't been talking to Miss Gladys Mervyn?" I didn't know it."

"Well," acknowledged Groom—"well—anyway, until the other day I didn't know it."

"I will just ask you to read that," And Baxter, folding the first part of the letter ingeniously, so that the introduction might not meet the attention of the possibly curious Groom, passed over the note. It said:

"And Gladys said that she had been having a lovely time flirting on the telephone, which she hoped wasn't forward, even if she'd only met 'Charlie' once. And she said she had a brother that once worked for that firm. But there's something funny about it, for she began to refer to a Mr. Groom, and I couldn't understand it. I asked her who Mr. Groom was, and she replied: 'Why, the lovely young man we met at Bessie's.' And I couldn't understand it at all. That I told her, was Mr. Baxter, and that I'd never heard of a man named Groom. 'But you know him,' she said. 'I spoke to you both when we passed the other day.' 'I didn't quite catch his name when we were introduced,' she acknowledged. 'And I've been talking to him several times over the telephone, and have invited him to my party.' Oh, Charlie, I want—"

"That will do," said Baxter, rescuing the letter and its remaining confidences. "I should just like to know why you answer my telephone calls."

Groom had a mild temper, but he lived long enough in the City to know when to use it.

"And I should just like to know," he replied, with unexpected fierceness, "why you go distributing my cards at places?"

This point had escaped Baxter. He calmed.

"By George," he said, "that's so! How did I come to do that?"

Groom stood on his dignity.

"I suppose it's one of your jokes?" he said severely.

"No," answered Baxter, ruminating: "not at all. Let me see. I—why, I remember. One night, when we were

ANCIENTS LIKED RACING

ROMAN JOCKEYS OFTEN WON LARGE SUMS.

Bribing of Employees Was Practised and Betting Was Heavy.

The question has been asked whether the ancients were fond of sport in the true modern spirit of the word. I do not speak of athletics and gymnastics, like footracing, swimming, wrestling, fencing, boxing, weight throwing, high and long jumping, says Prof. Rodolfo Lanciani in Chambers' Journal, because these exercises formed an essential part of the training of a Roman youth. There were several "greens" or camps, set apart for these sports in Rome, bordering as a rule on the Tiber, because it was essential to wind up the morning practice with a plunge into the cooling stream.

What I mean by sport is more especially horse training for racing and betting purposes. Alpine climbing, boat racing, hunting big game and other such noble pursuits, which are generally believed to be the outcome of modern civilization. The ancients were fond of these exploits as much as we are, with the difference that the sporting craze was not half so general as it has grown to be in the present age.

First, as to mountain climbing for the love of the thing. Owing to the loss of the Roman daily papers, which alone may have given an account of daring ascents made by private individuals, the information we possess concerns only crowned heads and Generals famous in the annals of war. We must furthermore exclude from the list, thus restricted to eminent personages, the names of those who were compelled to get across mountain ranges for reasons of warfare, from Barbarossa, Charlemagne, Hannibal, and Drusus the elder, to the Kings of Assyria, whose expeditions through the snow-capped chains of Armenia and Media are so graphically represented in the bas-reliefs of

NIMROD AND NINEVEH.

Much could be said about the mountain journeys of Alexander the Great, were incidents of his conquering career. Strabo says that while crossing one of the ranges of Bactriana he was so charmed with the beautiful scenery of those heights that he halted for some time on the top of the pass, and invited his generals to a banquet.

Instances are not wanting, however, of sovereigns who, out of sheer curiosity or longing after new sensations, or to show their pluck, or to do something out of the ordinary routine climbed difficult and perilous peaks.

Philip III., King of Macedonia, was the first known member of the Alpine brotherhood. His portrait ought to be given the place of honor in all our Alpine clubs. Livy, in Chapters XXI. and XXII., of the fortieth book, gives an account of his ascent of Mount Haemus in the Rhodope range (the Hemimah Dagh in the eastern Balkans), which took place in the year 181 B. C.

Philip had heard that from the summit of the mountain one could behold at the same time the Adriatic and the Black Sea, and follow the course of the Danube as far as its springs. Accordingly he determined to try the experiment in company with his sons, but the wise men of the place described to him the hardships of the ascent in such dark colors that the young princes were left in camp, and the journey undertaken only by the King, with the usual retinue of porters and guides.

It took the royal party three days to reach the summit and two to descend. Livy says they were much affected by the cold and by the mist; in fact, I believe they were not repaid at all for their trouble. At all

the names of which have come down to us there are hardly ten mares, which proves, as Friedlander says, equabus rarissim usque esse Romanos. Their power of endurance and resistance was simply marvellous. Tuscus, one of the favorite horses of Diocles, the charioteer, ran and won not less than 429 races.

We must pay the same homage for strength and endurance to their drivers and riders. Diocles, whom I have just named—the prince of Roman charioteers toward the middle of the second century—claims in his epitaph to have outdistanced in his successes all the racing men of the age, such as Scorpis, who boasted of 2,048 victories, and Pompeius Musculus, who claimed 3,559. Diocles himself, when pensioned at the age of 42, had won 3,000 races with the biga and 1,462 with a larger number of horses.

An inscription discovered on May 20, 1878, in Rome, not far from the stables of the "Greens," gives very curious details about the career of a young jockey named Cresceus, who began racing in 115 A. D., when 13 years of age, and died in 124. Cresceus, a Mauretanian by birth and belonging, therefore, to the best horsey race in the world, won his first laurels at the twenty-fourth and last run on Aug. 1, 115, driving four horses—Circius, Acceptor, Delicatus and Cotymus. During the ten years of his professional life he ran 668 times and won 47. The 47 victories were specified as follows: Nineteen against three competitors, 23 against seven, 5 against eleven. He gained, besides, the second prize 130 times and the third 117 times.

During his brief life Cresceus was able to put aside more than \$60,000, a real fortune in those days; but we know that it was a very money-making business. Scorpis, whom I have named above, won fifteen purses of gold in an hour's time, and Juvenal speaks of a trainer whose income surpassed that of a hundred famous lawyers.

CHINESE BANK CLERKS.

Their Methods Are Primitive But Very Effectual.

China has a way of getting hold of some of the first principles of things, even though she may not have developed them into elaborate and scientific systems. The method of calculation used in the Chinese banks may seem primitive to the foreigner; nevertheless it is carried on with rapidity and accuracy. An English officer, staying in Hongkong, tells of his visit to one of the banks.

As an Englishman he was received with great civility. "Schroff!" shouted the head clerk. This word is not as it sounds. German, but a corruption of the Hindu "sarraf," or banker's assistant. In response to the call a native cashier appeared noiseless and deferential, with a smooth-shaven skull, a four-foot pig tail and spotless, flowing garments. He carried neither paper nor pencil about him.

With great rapidity he made the desired exchange of notes, doing his calculating on an abacus—a frame of wire and beads, similar to those used in country schools years ago. His long, lithe fingers moved over the beads more quickly than the eye could follow, but there was no mistake in the total.

The officer wanted a large piece of money changed into small coin. Instead of going through the weariness involved in counting out the three hundred pieces included in this transaction, a simple, ingenious device was employed. A flat, wooden tray was produced containing one hundred recesses, each just big enough to lodge one coin and just shallow enough to prevent the possibility of two lurking together.

The pile of small coins was poured out on this tray, and with one jerk of the clerk's wrist the hundred recesses were filled and the surplus

Groom was plumped.
"Me?" he asked uselessly; and then managed to get over to the instrument and utter a feeble "Hallo!"
He was answered by a feminine voice.
"Mr. Groom, isn't it?"
"Er—that is, yes," responded Groom.
"I thought perhaps you were going to the theatre to-night?"
Nothing had been farther from Groom's idea.
"Perhaps," he answered wildly, "you have got the wrong party."
"I asked for Mr. Groom. Send him to the telephone."
"But—that is—er—I am Groom."
"Well, then, it's all right. You are going?"
Quite confused, Groom managed to ask:
"Who is talking?"
He was rewarded with a laugh.
"As if you didn't know!"
"—I hadn't thought about it," asserted the puzzled Groom, now blushing furiously.
"Then you ought to. You ought to get out more!" came decidedly.
"And if you should be looking for me—"
There was a buzz, and presently another voice.
"Is that Mr. Baxter?"
Baxter's favorite had "cut in."
Groom turned the telephone over to the other clerk, and retired in confusion. He went home greatly perplexed. It occurred to him, in thinking over the incident, that he was the victim of a joke. Therefore he watched his companions very narrowly the next day—and the next. They were as indifferent as usual. On the third day, and about noon, Groom was again called to the telephone.
"—was born of you to cut me off, but you," said the Voice.
"—Well, that is—er—"
"—I'm well aware there was another girl," went on the relentless Voice. "And, of course, if you prefer talking to her—"
There was a pause. Groom did not know what to say.
"—But I'll forgive you," proceeded the Unknown.
Groom was conscious of the embarrassing situation of being unable to ask the identity of the person speaking without exposing his ignorance in the office. He considered that Baxter was standing near and that he was evidently innocent, since it was about time for his customary message. Groom could think of but one thing.
"—Oh, yes, well," he said hurriedly. "I shall be glad to be there."
And, as before, Baxter had a call. To be where?
Groom could not have answered. Who was she? What did she mean?

II.

Groom's mystery began to keep him awake at night. On two succeeding days he was called to the telephone and chided for his remissness. The only fact in the great confusion was that the Voice had met him somewhere in Dulwich, that he had spoken about the theatre, and that he had given his name and telephone number. It was very puzzling. But for the attention it would have attracted in the office, Groom might have asked the Voice to answer some direct questions that would put him right. But he was forced to be guarded, fearing ridicule. He made aimless responses to the questions over the telephone just to have it appear, at his end of the wire, that he was talking to an old acquaintance. Indeed, he got rather bold.
But it was not until the Voice asked him on its sixth call if he had received a note that Groom realized a serious situation. Later the note came. It was an invitation to a party. And the sender was Miss Gladys Mervyn. At this Groom found himself facing reality. Some-

"By George," he said, "that's so! How did I come to do that?"
Groom stood on his dignity.
"I suppose it's one of your jokes?" he said severely.
"No," answered Baxter, ruminating: "not at all. Let me see. I—why, I remember. One night, when we were leaving the office, I picked up a card-case in the lift. Here, it was almost like mine." He took a brown leather case from his coat. "I didn't think much about it, and dropped it in my pocket. That must have been the night we called at Bessie's."
"I know there were several girls there, and I was joking with one of them, a new one—this Miss Mervyn. She wanted my telephone number, and when we were going away I took the case out of my pocket and wrote the telephone number on the back of a card. I didn't notice that it wasn't my card. It was all done in a hurry. That other card-case must be in my ulster yet."
The light that broke over Groom was overwhelming.
"—By George," proceeded Baxter. "I'm sorry, old man! But, I say, it's funny, isn't it?"
Groom acknowledged that it was, but his smile was feeble.
"—And you're invited to a party I'm supposed to be going to," went on Baxter—"that is, it's supposed to be me, but you've got the invitation."
Baxter laughed.
"—I tell you what. We'll both go. It's nothing formal, and I know nearly everybody excepting your friend on the telephone."
Groom wanted to demur. But Baxter had a prevailing way with him. And in the end Groom met the Voice, and—well, they never regretted their strange introduction. —London Answers.

WIDOWS OF JAPAN.

Widows in Japan, of whom there will soon unfortunately be a greatly increased number, cut their hair short and comb it back plainly without a parting. Unless, indeed, they are prepared to accept fresh offers in which case they give a broad hint of their inclinations by twisting their hair round a long steel hairpin placed horizontally across the back of the head. Marriageable maidens distinguish themselves by combing their locks high in front and arranging them in the form of a butterfly (which is something to be caught), or a fan half open, and adorning these significant designs with bright colored balls and gold or silver cord. Speaking generally, the dressing of the hair is changed at intervals from childhood upward, is an indication of the age and position of the simple minded and fascinating female Jap.

DOG FARMING.

In Manchuria dog-raising is practised upon pretty much the same scale as sheep-farming in Australia, proportionate to population. A pretty bride—if such there be in the land—does not take her dowry in specie or in land. Dogs are the dowry, viz. if she be the daughter of poor parents, more if they be wealthy. The brutes serve as meat for human consumption, their magnificent coats being converted into rugs. Forty to fifty thousand of the friends of man are so treated every year.

POPULATION OF CHINA.

Mr. R. T. Greener, United States commercial agent at Vladivostok, Siberia, reports that a Russian paper, quoting from a Chinese paper, says: According to the last census taken in China by imperial order, in view of reassessing taxes, the total number of inhabitants amounted to 426,447,325 souls. The eighteen Chinese provinces proper had 407,737,305; Manchuria, 8,500,000; Mongolia, 3,254,000; Tibet, 6,430,000, and Chinese Turkestan, 426,000 inhabitants.

in camp, and the journey undertaken only by the King, with the usual retinue of porters and guides.
It took the royal party three days to reach the summit and two to descend. Livy says they were much affected by the cold and by the mist; in fact, I believe they were not repaid at all for their trouble. At all events, when questioned as to the extent of the view from the top, they confirmed the story about the Adriatic, the Black Sea, and the Alps being seen at one glance, which proves that either they had seen nothing on account of the mist, or that they did not speak the truth.

THE EMPEROR HADRIAN

is the best known of Roman mountaineers. In contrast with his predecessor, Caligula, who fled from Messina at the first symptoms of an eruption from Mount Aetna, he ascended that volcano in 126 A. D., to enjoy the world renowned sight of the sunrise over the Ionian sea. It is a wonderful sight indeed, accompanied by striking contrasts of light and shade, of refraction and reflection of the first rays of dawn over sea and plain, from the Strait of Messina to the Bay of Palermo. Hadrian, called by Gregorius the "precursor of modern tourism," was so enchanted with his climb that he built a "refuge" or shelter house at the height of 8,950 feet, the remains of which are now named the "Torre del Filosofo."
In 132 A. D. the same Emperor made the ascent of Mount Casius, the present Jebel Akra (5,450 feet), the Rigi of northern Syria, of which Pliny says that it afforded the view of the rising sun about the second crows of the cock, while the whole country below was plunged in the darkness of night. On reaching the top of the mountain Hadrian was preparing to offer a sacrifice, as it was customary with the Romans to do on these occasions, when a stroke of lightning killed at the same time the victim and the "imperial chaplain."
The same ascent was made by Julian, "the spouse," more than once. Ammianus Marcellinus says that one day after performing his devotions on the highest peak, the Emperor granted free pardon to a certain Theophilus who had conspired against his life, which act of clemency from such a man shows that mountain climbing makes men better and elevates their souls to a purer and healthier atmosphere than that breathed by mankind below.
Let us now turn our attention to horse-breeding and horse raising. The best stables and the best trainers were to be found in Spain, Sicily, Cappadocia, Epirus, and, above all, in Mauritania and Numidia.
A mosaic discovered in 1878 at Oued-Atmenia, in Algeria, gives us many details concerning the racing stable of a certain Pompeianus, who was procurator of Africa under Honorius.
THE COLTS AND THE RACERS

are seen in their respective boxes, with their woollen covers on, and their names writteg above, such as Altus, Pullentianus, Delicatus, Polydorus, etc. This great racing establishment was placed under the direction of a trainer-in-chief named Cresconius. A fac-simile of this interesting mosaic picture was sent to the Paris exhibition in 1878.
Racing stables were great centres of intrigue, and the bribing of jockeys seems to have been practised on a large scale. In fact, the passion of the Romans for races exceeded all bounds. Lists of the horses, with their names and colors, and those of their drivers or riders, were circulated some days before the race, and heavy bets made upon each color and upon the single horses and jockeys.
The training of colts was generally finished at the age of 3 years; and good racing horses were removed from the turf and pensioned at 5. Among the hundreds of famous racers

was produced containing one hundred recesses, each just big enough to lodge one coin and just shallow enough to prevent the possibility of two lurking together.
The pile of small coins was poured out on this tray, and with one jerk of the clerk's wrist the hundred recesses were filled and the surplus swept off. During the performance the clerk kept his enormous sleeves tucked well up, in order to disarm any possible suspicion of dexterous pilfering.
The officer's change was correct to the last penny, and was obtained in an incredibly short time.

PROGRESS IN INDIA.

Length of Time It Takes to Construct a Monument.

The ancient temples and tombs of India with their intricate carving are the marvel of all who see them, says the author of "Cities of India," and the wonder of the beholder grows when he realizes that the enormous blocks of marble and sandstone have been dragged, by hand in many cases, up steep and lofty cliffs.
Some years ago Mr. Forrest, while walking through a remote village of the Deccan, noticed a large stone pillar, richly carved, lying by the roadside. He asked the origin and destination of the monolith. It was for the porch of a temple on the brow of a precipice two miles away, overlooking the hamlet.
"—The villagers drag it," said the head officer of the place, "on great festival days. In my lifetime, sahib, they have moved it a hundred yards. And see how much carving they have done."
He pointed to some eight inches of wonderful decoration. The officer was nearly fifty years of age, and the traveller looked in astonishment, wondering how long before the pillar would complete its journey. An old Brahmin standing by noticed his expression.
"—You English are in such a hurry," he said. "There is the age of brass and the age of iron. They come and they go. Others have come and gone their way, and so will you. But the pillar will reach the temple."
This reply was the spirit of ancient India, which takes no heed of to-day, but having set about the construction of such a monument, goes steadily at work, satisfied to devote a thousand years to it, if the temple be worthy to endure when it is done.

LAUGH AWAY WORRY.

In a hospital was a patient suffering from melancholia. He never laughed—he never even smiled. The physician in charge of the case thought at last to try the influence of laughter upon his patient. To bring this about, he had a big, hearty, jovial man come each day and stand by the patient's door, and laugh a long, deep, side-shaking laugh—a laugh so joyous and healthful and infectious that everyone around, including the patient, soon found themselves convulsed with laughter. The melancholia had melted away, the gloom had vanished, and the man was in his right mind again. Laughing had done it. Laugh away your gloom and your fears and your worries. Laugh when everything goes wrong. Just stop in the midst of your perplexities and irritations and annoyances—just stop and sit down and have a good, hearty laugh. A laugh that will clear up your mind, invigorate your body, and you will be surprised to find that your worries and your cares are not so overwhelming after all. You will be ready to meet them with a buoyancy of spirit that will master them easily. Practice laughing. Do not let your mouth get so immovable that it is a serious task even to smile. Keep in practice. A good laugh will do you more good than medicine, and save you many a doctor's bill.

KINGS WHO PLAYED GOLF

THE STUART KINGS WERE FOND OF THE GAME.

English Sovereigns From North of the Border Were All Adepts.

The news that King Edward is developing a remarkable enthusiasm for golf, and when he is at Windsor rarely fails to spend a couple of hours a day on the sporting little nine-hole course there, takes one back to the days when golf was a favorite pastime of his Royal predecessors.

The Stuart Kings were keen golfers to a man, and many an interesting record is preserved of their doings on the links. When James Duke of York, afterwards James II., had his court at the Palace of Holyrood, and spent his days in a succession of balls, plays, masquerades and diversions of all kinds in and out of doors he was to be seen almost daily playing golf on the famous links of Leith. Long years after a Mr. Tytler, of Woodhouselee, wrote:—"I remember in my youth to have conversed with an old man named Andrew Dickson, a golf club maker, who said that when a boy he used to carry the Duke's golf-clubs and run before him and announce where the balls fell."

There may be seen to this day a substantial memorial of the Duke's love of golf in an ancient house on the north side of the Canongate, Edinburgh. On the house is tablet bearing a coat-of-arms with, for crest, a right hand grasping a golf-club, and the motto—"Far and sure."

BEAT THE ENGLISHMEN.

It is in connection with this house that the following interesting story is told. One day the Duke of York became engaged in a dispute with two English noblemen of his court as to whether golf was a peculiarly Scottish or English pastime. As the disputants could come to no satisfactory conclusion, it was decided to settle the matter by an appeal to the game itself, the nobles offering to play His Royal Highness and any Scotsman he could bring forward for a large sum of money. "The Duke," so the record runs, "whose great aim was popularity, thinking this had no bad opportunity both for asserting his claim to the character of a Scotsman and flattering a national prejudice, immediately accepted the challenge."

He discovered a suitable partner in one John Paterson, a shoemaker, a member of a famous golfing family, and himself a champion player. In the match the Duke and his partner achieved an easy victory over the Englishmen, and James in his delight handed over half the winnings to his humble co-adjutor. With this sum the shoemaker built himself the substantial house which survives to-day in the Canongate, and on its front the Duke caused the escutcheon described above to be affixed.

MONEY FOR GOLD BALLS.

The first James was as enthusiastic a golfer as the second, and was, indeed, more than a match for some of the reputed good players of his time. He even did honor to the game by formally appointing golf-club and ball makers under the Privy Seal of Scotland. William Mayne, "bawberges of Edinburgh," was constituted "Mr. flegger, bawber, club-maker, and speir-maker to his Hiennes"; and in 1618 James Melvill and others were empowered to furnish "his Hiennes' Kingdom of Scotland with golf ballis" for the space of twenty-one years, "our Sovereign Lord understanding that thair is no small quantity of gold and silver transported yearly out of his Hiennes' Kingdom of Scotland for bying of gold ballis."

Henry, son of James, I., was a noted golfer, even as a boy; and of him the following story is told:—"At

ATTITUDE OF BOERS

They Still Believe in a Future Liberation From British Rule.

"Though fully conscious that a large section of the Boers do not take kindly to our presence here, and that the attitude of the Dutch in Cape Colony forms a permanent element of unrest," says a writer in the London Times, "I do not share the views of those who anticipate a Boer rising in the near future. True, our new fellow-subjects are very busy organizing at the present moment; their immediate aims, however, are political, and, although the basis of this organization for political purposes happens to be identical with the basis of their organization for military purposes before the war, undue significance need not be attached to this point. It is practically the only system that occurs to the Boer mind, namely, that of field cornets. The average Boer has neither the means nor the inclination to make up his mind on any given point; he finds it far more convenient to have it made up for him. Hence the power wielded by the field cornets, and in turn by the two or three men to whom the field cornets look for guidance and instructions. This power can be exercised indifferently in the direction of the ballot box or for purposes of armed insurrection. Should there be any scruples to overcome, the church is always at hand, and by now it should be recognized that the

INFLUENCE OF THE CHURCH is unlimited. It may be thought that the non-fulfilment of its prophecies regarding the issue of the war would have impaired this influence, but the ecclesiastical mind is not so lightly caught napping. The arguments which I have reason to believe have been used to explain away the unfortunate discrepancy between prophecy and event are somewhat as follows:—God must always punish sin; the internecine feuds of the Boers in the early days led to a visitation from the Almighty in the form of the British annexation of 1877. Four years of penance brought about their liberation. In recent years the chosen people have again fallen from grace; their minds have not been set on righteousness, but on concessions, money-making, and other forms of sin; punishment again fell upon them, and, although they prayed earnestly for deliverance, that prayer has remained unanswered, until in the fullness of time it shall please the Almighty to make their punishment to cease. From this (and, if I seem to have somewhat laboured this point, it is only to bring home the special characteristics of the Boer mind that differ so strikingly from the more familiar ways of thought in modern civilization)—from this, it will be gathered that there is excellent material to hand for any agitator who may care to make use of it. The agitators are here, but the opportunity for using the material for other than political purposes is wanting, and one confidently hopes will be wanting for all time. To secure this end is the main duty of a South African garrison."

MESSAGE HEART TO LIFE.

Death From Anesthetic Thrice Defeated.

"Massaging back to life a human heart that has ceased to beat is the marvelous operation three times successively performed by modern surgery. A Philadelphia physician, Dr. W. W. Keen, is authority for the statement that two of the people thus brought back from the gates of death are now alive and healthy.

If this operation is finally established as a successful feature of surgery, both laymen and scientists look forward to the following important results:

1. A material lessening of the number of deaths which occur while the patient is under the influence of ether

SENTENCE SERMONS.

He who creates can control.
A real grief needs no uniform.
Character is incorruptible cash.
Man is a harp and not a hand organ.
Nothing is lost that falls into a heart.

Pedlars of scandal are sure to be infected.
A man does not have to be congealed to be calm.

The heart of the present is the hope of the future.

Affection is the language of conscious inferiority.

Science is simply the search into the mind of the Supreme.

The shepherd's crook needs no crookedness in the shepherd.

The people who have seen better days did it with a telescope.

What a man gets always depends on what he is willing to lose.

Some preaching is about as filling as a bill of fare in the desert.

The cynic is a man who sees his own heart and calls it the world.

People who withhold gratitude are apt to do wholesale grumbling.

The atheist can estimate God when the deaf can criticize music.

The man who hurries is frequently only spurring a rocking horse.

It is no use being better than others unless we are better than our old selves.

There is a difference between claiming the right to rule and trying to rule aright.

CHASING EARTHQUAKES.

A curious international work is now beginning which is to last twelve years. It is the work of watching the earthquakes of the world. The object is to learn something about earthquakes that may lead to a discovery of their causes. The hope is that something may develop which will enable scientists to warn persons in threatened districts in time so that they may escape, just as is done now in the case of storms.

This international hunt for the earthquake was organized in Strasburg, Germany, during the last session of the International Seismic Congress. All the nations that joined in the work then have agreed to use all available Government departments to gather statistics about earthquakes, and to forward them to the central bureau in Strasburg. Rules and regulations have been laid down for observation, and the members know just what facts should be gathered. Whatever money can be raised will be used for the establishment of observatories and experiment stations in lands that are sufferers from these disturbances. The reports which are sent in to the central station will be edited and published periodically.

THE WALKING LOCOMOTIVE.

This curious machine is attracting much attention in England, and Professor Hele-Shaw of the Liverpool University recently made it the subject of a lecture. The inventor calls it the "pedrail." Professor Hele-Shaw regards it as successfully solving the problem of adapting the intermittent movements of an animal in walking to the continuous movement of a wheel. The mechanism is too complicated to be described in a few sentences, but the principle of its action is that the wheels of an ordinary traction-engine are replaced by revolving frames sliding spokes, which terminate in circular feet, or pedals, and bear small rollers, over which, as the pedals advance, runs a rail supporting the body of the engine. The machine is said to step somewhat like an elephant, and can pass over obstructions, and even ascend a stairway.

WHY BABY EATS A LOT.

It has been laid down as a physiological rule that the requirements of adult diet depend not on the weight

FAR EAST BELLIGERENTS

FINANCIAL STAYING POWER OF THE TWO COUNTRIES.

Japan's Debt Little More Than \$3 Per Head, Russia's Eight Times More.

Most people have been astounded at the marvelous growth of the military idea in Japan, but those interested in the financial development of the country, a development that has made the military idea possible, are still more astonished at her economic progress. Money makes the war go. And, after all, the dominant factor of warfare is not so much the number of men or ships available as the financial staying power of the country. When hostilities were pending between these two countries we heard from Russian official sources that the enormous increase of armaments in Japan had crippled her economic resources, hence a war of any magnitude would inevitable spell disaster and bankruptcy. If one considers for a moment the position of certain great European powers, the plausibility of the idea is apparent, particularly in dealing with a country that has only during comparatively recent years adopted the lines of these great countries. At the very onset, then, one is called means of acquiring wealth along the upon to dismiss this idea of economic bankruptcy. Those who are anxious to understand something of the financial position of Japan must bear in mind two factors—factors of great importance. First, up to 1897 the silver standard was in vogue, hence the purchasing power of the yen steadily declined. For instance in 1897, yen went about as far as 50 yen went in 1872. But the adoption of the gold standard in 1897 fixed the value of the yen.

COMPARISON WITH BRITAIN.

The other factor to remember is—so says O. Eltzbacher in The Nineteenth Century:

"If we compare the national debt of Japan with the indebtedness of other newly-developed country, we must bear in mind that her foreign indebtedness is limited to a part of her national debt. Her railways, tramways, waterworks, factories, mines, etc., are exclusively financed by Japanese money, and her corporations have not raised any loans abroad."

If you compare her national debt with that of other nations, it sinks to an insignificant place. In 1901 the national debt of Great Britain amounted to £18 9s 11d. per head of the population, Russia, £4 19s. 8d.; whilst Japan's indebtedness amounted to only £1 6s. 4d. Let us make another comparison. "The interest annually due on the Japanese national debt comes to but 1s. 2d. per head of the population," equal to but one day's wage of the average workmen. But the yearly interest in Great Britain amounts to about 10s. per head, or 2½ days' wages of the average British workman. So far then as interest is concerned the task in Japan is not heavy. The foreign indebtedness of Japan is not comparable with that of her powerful rival in the far east. Quoting Mr. Eltzbacher again: "Great Britain held at the end of 1899 Japanese bonds equal to about £15,000,000, and this sum practically represents the sum total of Japan's foreign indebtedness." Another reason advanced for supposing that financially Japan is more sound than Russia is her self-reliance and the successful issue of an immense war loan within her own borders, while Russia tried in vain to secure more money abroad. In looking over the vast field of figures and splendid statistical tables, one must not be led to suppose that Japan's increased annual expenditure was caused entirely by her preparations for defence and war. True, she has made considerable advance along the line of armaments, but it is not an ad-

years, "our Sovereign Lord understanding that their is no small quantity of gold and silver transported yearly out of his Highness' Kingdome of Scotland for bying of gold ballis."

Henry, son of James, I., was a noted golfer, even as a boy; and of him the following story is told:—"At another time playing at golf, a play not unlike to pale maille, whilst his schoolmaster stood talking with another, and marked not his Highness warning him to stand farther off, the Prince, thinking he had gone aside, lifted up his golf-club to strike the ball. Meantime one standing by said to him, 'Beware you hit not Master Newton'; wherewith he, drawing back his hand, said, 'Had I done so I had but paid my debts.'"

UNFORTUNATE CHARLES.

King Charles I. was equally devoted to the game, and it is on record that it was while playing on the links of Leith that a courier handed him a letter giving news of the rising in Ireland under Sir Phelim O'Neal; whereupon His Majesty threw down his club and, calling for his coach in great agitation, was soon being driven rapidly to Holyrood House, whence he started next day for London.

Since the Stuart days none of the Sovereigns have taken much practical interest in golf until our own times; though it is true that William IV. was patron of the Royal and Ancient Club of St. Andrews, and presented a gold medal for annual competition. Now, after the lapse of two centuries, golf has once again been exalted into Royal favor. The Queen, under Ben Sayers' tuition, plays it excellently; the Prince of Wales, also under Sayers' guidance, has become a clever and keen golfer; and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have spent many hundreds of happy hours on the new course at the Royal Hospital, Dublin, or on the links at Malahide, or at the Viceroyal Lodge.

HOW TO KNOW LINEN.

Cotton may be distinguished from linen when one is buying handkerchiefs by moistening the tip of the finger and pressing it on the handkerchief. If it wets through at once it is linen, while if any cotton enters into its manufacture it will take several seconds to wet through the threads. In linen the threads are more uneven than in cotton.

JAPANESE FICTION.

Japan is a novel-writer's elysium. There is one very celebrated work, entitled "The Story of the Eight Dogs," that runs to 106 volumes, printed or written on only a single side of the page. Then, again, Japanese writers introduce into their stories a number of characters so confusing as to bewilder even the authors. No self-respecting novelist leaves a single personage alive at the end of the book.

WATCHER OF THE HEART.

An exceptionally useful little instrument has lately been invented and is in constant use in the Massachusetts Hospital. It enables anyone to observe the slightest changes in the action of his own heart. Among other things the instrument indicates the stimulating effect of a glass of alcoholic liquor. The spirit is found to increase a man's vitality and working power seven per cent. for thirty minutes. Then follows a falling off of five per cent. below the normal.

NOVELTY IN TOWELS.

Asbestos towels are among the latest novelties. They do not require soap and water to cleanse them. When soiled it is said that they may be thrown in the fire, and in a few minutes are ready to be drawn out fresh and clean.

If this operation is finally established as a successful feature of surgery, both laymen and scientists look forward to the following important results:

- 1. A material lessening of the number of deaths which occur while the patient is under the influence of ether or chloroform.
- 2. The possibility of a remedy and a cure for that dreaded and mysterious ailment known to science as catalepsy.
- 3. A removal of the awful dread of being buried alive.

Dr. Keen does not stand sponsor for all these claims. But he does assert that life apparently extinct has been renewed by continuing the heart's closed pulsation through massage. In a case recently reported the patient was to all intents and purposes dead. The heart had ceased to beat, breathing had stopped, and the collapse from chloroform was apparently complete. Death had been apparent to the physicians and nurses for five minutes before an operation was undertaken. Then the surgeon in charge deliberately cut open the diaphragm, reached for the heart, and employed the massage treatment. At the end of five minutes, after repeated chafing, the heart resumed its beating, and respiration was restored by artificial means. In two other recorded cases the patients were brought back to life and the operation was entirely successful.

It is related that some of the great surgeons of Europe who have been working upon this theory have spent many years in experimenting on dumb animals. In quite a number of their cases the hearts of dogs that have been frozen for fifty hours after the supposed death have had their pulsation restored by massage.

Physicians shake their heads over the possibility of the new treatment being applied to restore those attacked by catalepsy. But if it could be employed in this way it would remove one of the awful terrors of that disease, the fear of being buried alive. So great is this terror that men have asked that a knife be plunged through their heart to make death absolutely certain.

ORGY LASTED FOR DAYS.

What the Wreck of a Vessel Meant in a French Village.

Fifteen persons out of several hundred summoned were fined fifty francs in connection with the scandal which followed the wreck of the British vessel Vesper at Molenc, France, last November. The vessel was laden with casks of wine, and the inhabitants along the coast broached the casks as they came ashore, and indulged in an orgy, lasting some days. From drinking at the bungholes of the casks, the revellers stove in the heads of the casks and laded out the wine with pails.

The more thirsty did not wait for pails, but used their wooden shoes as drinking cups, while one adventurous woman leaned into a cask to drink, with the result that she fell in and was dragged out by the heels barely in time to save her life.

For days the entire population, men, women and children, were in a state of wild drunkenness. Ordinary avocations were entirely suspended, cattle died of starvation through want of attention, and generally the condition of the neighborhood was deplorable.

PYROTECHNIC BIRDS.

In Nagasaki (Japan) there is a firework maker who manufactures pyrotechnic birds of great size, that, when exploded, sail in a life-like manner through the air and perform many movements exactly like those of living birds. The secret of making these wonderful things has been in the possession of the eldest child of the family each generation for more than 400 years.

step somewhat like an elephant, and can pass over obstructions, and even ascend a stairway.

WHY BABY EATS A LOT.

It has been laid down as a physiological rule that the requirements of adult diet depend not on the weight of the eater, but on the extent of his bodily surface. In the case of children this rule is further modified. An infant may weigh one-eighteenth as much as a grown man, but its surface is more than one-seventh as great. As the first requirement of the infant's food is to replace the heat that is continually being lost by radiation from all parts of the body, the latter fraction determines the needed proportion of nourishment rather than the former. But in the case of a growing child food is also needed to supply the increase of bodily weight. In all, an infant's ration may be five times as much as would be estimated from its actual weight alone.

HARD ON BACHELORS.

A very extraordinary proclamation has just been issued by the Mayor of the Kansas town of Severance, which has no fewer than 1,500 inhabitants. "During the year of 1904," declares Mayor Wyncoop, under the seal of his office, "every bachelor in Severance must accept any offer of marriage made him by any unmarried lady in the city or give a good and sufficient reason for his refusal. Such reason will be considered invalid unless the bachelor is already engaged. Any bachelor violating the provisions of this proclamation will be considered an improper person to inhabit the city of Severance, and steps will be taken to deprive him of his citizenship."

AN ISLAND OF BLACK CATS.

One of the queerest corners of the earth is Chatham Island, off the coast of Ecuador. This island lies six hundred miles west of Guayaquil, and the equator runs directly through it. Captain Reinman, who sent to the Galapagos group of islands to inquire into the proper grounding of a deep-sea cable, stopped at Chatham Island, and says it abounds in cats, every one of which is black. These animals live in the crevices of the lava foundation near the coast, and subsist by catching fish and crabs instead of rats and mice. Other animals found on this island are horses, cattle, dogs, goats and chickens, all of which are perfectly wild.

SHAWLS OF CAMELS' HAIR.

In Bokhara, where the finest and most expensive camels' hair shawls are manufactured, the camel is watched while the fine hair on the under part of the body is growing. This is clipped so carefully that not a hair is lost, and it is put up until there is enough to spin into a yarn unequalled for softness. It is then dyed all manner of beautiful bright colors, and woven in strips eight inches wide, of shawl patterns of exquisite design. These strips are next sewn together so cunningly that it is impossible to detect where they are joined. Russia is the principal market. From that country they find their way all over the world.

ROGAN'S PLEASANT PROSPECTS.

Mrs. Rogan—Och, sure, poor Mrs. Casey is bearin' it foine. Himself—And phwat about Kitty. Mrs. R.—Och, devil fly away wid Kitty, the flash sklip wid her new black dress. But wait awhile, Rogan. Shure there may be a deat' in our family yet, and thin I'll stiffen her wid invy.

FOR EXCELLENT REASONS.

Minister—You seem to be glad to have me visit your home.
Young Hopeful—Yes, sir. Whenever you come we have a bully dinner.

vast field of figures and splendid statistical tables, one must not be led to suppose that Japan's increased annual expenditure was caused entirely by her preparations for defence and war. True, she has made considerable advance along the line of armaments, but it is not an advance at the expense of domestic progress.

JAPAN'S PROGRESS.

During the last ten years the amount expended on education has increased 524 per cent., whilst agriculture and commerce has advanced some 632 per cent., justice 215 per cent., and communications 562 per cent. This surely denotes extraordinary progress and shows that Japan's advance in culture and civilization has during these latter days been more rapid than her development in militarism. But how is this amount produced by which power is given to so many departments of national life? The elasticity of Japan's revenue is bewildering, for, notwithstanding the enormous growth of revenue, the democracy of the country are not heavily laden with taxes. And again the increase in postal receipts and state railways prove that Japan is not exhausted by taxation. Her industrial progress is enormous, and it places the country in a healthy position to withstand the tremendous financial strain of a great campaign. The bright picture drawn of Japan can not be repeated in dealing with the financial possibilities of Russia. What are the actual resources which the Russian government have at its disposal for the prosecution of the war, and their extent? According to M. A. Gerothwohl, in his admirable article in the current issue of The Monthly Review, on Jan. 1 last the Russian government must have had at its immediate and entire disposal some £40,000,000, with a first possible reserve of another £55,000,000, but it is necessary to deduct from the combined total some £15,000,000 to meet the gold charges on the external debt for one year.

This total would seem to allow Russia to carry on the war for about 18 months without seeking a fresh loan. "But," as M. A. Gerothwohl says, "will Russia wait so long before borrowing? I think not, for sundry reason." One agrees with the writer when he implies that Russia is most likely waiting for "the first great success of her arms." The strange condition of Russian diplomacy does not admit of such open treatment of the financial condition of the country as was possible with Japan, but it is clear from the facts to hand that Russia's financial condition is unhealthy, and that she dare not wait until her resources are completely exhausted. Hence the balance of financial staying power remains with the little Japan.

STRENGTH OF MAN'S LIMBS.

As a result of some very interesting experiments made by scientists and physiologists, with a view to determine the relative strength of right and left limbs, it has been ascertained that over 50 per cent. of the men examined had the right arm stronger than the left; 16.4 per cent. had the two arms of equal length and strength; and 32.7 per cent. had the left arm stronger than the right. Of women 46.9 per cent. had the right arm stronger than the left; 24.5 per cent. had the left stronger than the right. In order to arrive at the average length of limbs fifty skeletons were measured—twenty-five of each sex. Of these twenty-three had the right arm and left leg longer six the left arm and right leg, while in seventeen cases all the members were more or less equal in length.

A capitalist will respect you more if you try to borrow \$5,000 than if you ask for only \$5.

IT'S STRAW HAT TIME.

Who'll start the Ball Rolling. First one straw hat appears then a dozen, and in a day or two the streets are alive with them.

The New Straw Hats are Ready.

There never was a wider choice in Men's Straws than is offered this season.

Boys' Fancy Straws at 15c, 25c. and 50c.

Men's Fancy Straws in a number of styles at 50c, 75c, \$1.00, 1.50 and \$2.00.

You should make your selection now while the sizes are complete in all styles.

J. L. BOYES.

DAFOE'S FLOUR.

Nonesuch, the best family flour made from local and Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat and every bag guaranteed to be first-class.

Also No. 1 hard Manitoba hard wheat Patent Flour for the Bakers and choice brands of Pastry Flour and Cornmeal, manufactured by J. R. Dafoe at the Big Mill and for sale by all the principal dealers throughout the country.

FARMERS are especially invited to have their wheat exchanged for Nonesuch Flour, and satisfaction guaranteed. Bring your feed grain also and have it ground as fine as desired and with prompt despatch.

All kinds of Grain purchased at the Highest Market Price.

Also a choice stock of the celebrated

Scranton Coal!

Your patronage solicited.

J. R. DAFOE,

Coming to Napanee

DR. Elmer J. Lake, Kingston, Ont., Specialist at Pittsburgh, Pa., 1884 to 1897, will be at the

Campbell House, Napanee,

from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

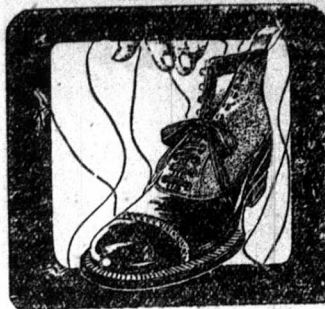
Every Other Wednesday,

(until further notice) for consultation and treatment of EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT, and SKIN BLEMISHES. HAIR MOLES, WARTS, BIRTHMARKS, etc., removed permanently. Eyes examined and fitted with glasses by electricity and latest ophthalmic instruments used in largest hospitals in New York City.

NEXT VISIT—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8TH.

Wedding and Birthday Gifts.

The wedding season is coming on. We have an endless variety of new high class goods to select gifts from



Built for Wear.

Our Servicable Shoes for the mechanic, farmer and laboring man are built for comfort as well as durability. We have them at all prices.

Men's Solid Lace Boots at \$1.00 1.25 & 1.50
Men's Fine Goatskin Lace Boots at \$1.25, 1.50 and \$2.00.
Men's Enamel Lace Boots - \$3.00 for 2.00
Men's Canvas Boots, cool and servicable at 75c. \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Our Window, this week, will show some of the Famous SLATER SHOES for Men.

N.B.—We have appointed Mr. Jas. Roblin, Manager, Mr. Irving our late manager having left the firm's employ.

THE J. J. HAINES SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.

HAM AND EGGS

A few nice Smoked Hams,
And some new laid Eggs.

Try the New Coffee

Ubero Brand, best in the market.
Sold only by

JOY & PERRY.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

That desirable property situate on the corner of Donald and Water Streets. 2 lots, with young orchard, good well, good fences and first-class garden land. Good frame house with cellar.

Apply to
E. J. POLLARD,
At the Office of this Paper.

Paints, Oil and Glass.

Elephant Brand Ready Mixed Paint & White Lead.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Improvements.

Mr. Jas. Brandon is having his residence improved by the addition of a new veranda and some interior improvements, the work being done by Mr. W. J. Jewell. Mr. Jewell is also remodelling Miss Sharpe's new house on Thomas street and adding a two storey bay window.

ALL THE LATEST MAGACINES,
at POLLARD'S BOOKSTORE

House for Sale.

Fine two story frame house on corner of Richard and Dundas streets. In first class condition, a never failing well and good cistern. Most convenient and desirable location. Will be sold at bargain as I am leaving town. Apply E. H. Asselstine on premises. 21-b-p

WILTON.

Harvey Simmons, Petrols, is visiting friends here. He came on Wednesday to attend the funeral of his father, John Simmons.

Rev. W. T. G. Brown will preach here next Sunday morning, and at Violet re-

out to the bereaved widow and family. The funeral took place Wednesday at 9.30 a.m. Service was held in the Presbyterian church after which the body was interred at Harrowsmith. Besides the widow deceased leaves three daughters, Miss Florence, teacher at Switzerville, Miss Myrtle, teaching near Sydenham, and Miss Edith at home.

Victoria day was celebrated very quietly in our village, the citizens amusing themselves in different ways.

The public school baseball team with George Shorey, the little southpaw, in the box, trounced a good sized team from the town by a score of ten to three.

The whist club intend holding an assembly in Finkle's hall on Friday evening.

C. W. Thomson, Toronto, is visiting his family.

John Thomson and wife, Napanee, spent Victoria day at C. W. Thomson's.

Mr. Mott, of the High school staff, spent a few days this week at his home in Lyn, Ont.

Mrs. Percival, Merrickville, is visiting her mother, Mrs. D. B. Stickney.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Sharpe, Belleville, spent Sunday in Odessa.

Rev. D. C. Day and wife, Wilton, spent Monday at the Methodist parsonage.

One lone flag was all our village could sport on Tuesday and that was the one that flew from Finkle's carriage works.

T. D. Scriver went to Toronto on Sunday evening, to attend the funeral of his sister, Mrs. J. L. Low, who died on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. McGuinness, Selby, spent Monday evening at Thomas Winter's.

Hammocks.

Large assortment to choose from at
BOYLE & SON.

Big Demonstration at Napanee.

The preparations of the Napanee Excelsior Fire Company for their big demonstration and Band Tournament on August 10th, are being vigorously pushed along. Nearly \$900 in cash prizes will be given away on that date. Besides the Band contest there will be a horse reel race, hook and ladder race, fancy drill, base ball and foot ball matches, automobile race, and a large programme of sports of all kinds. Definite arrangements as to the evening entertainment in the park are not yet complete, but this information will be given to the public later.

Caught at the First Trial.

Mr. Cleverly—I have a great joke on my wife. I've just bought her a hat for \$5 and had it sent home with a \$200 dollar check on it. She'll never

T. B. Wallace is selling 2 lbs. Best Whiting 5c. 2 lbs. Sal Soda 5c., 3 lbs. Gillet's Lye 25c, 3 packages any kind of Dye 25c, best Lawn Grass Seed 25c lb., White Dutch Clover 30c. lb. Alabamine 25c and 40c package, Ka'somine 25c, and all kinds of Paints, Varnishes, Shellacs, Floor Paints, Bug-gy Paints, Chair Paints of The Best Quality at Right Prices.
Red Cross Drug Store.

Close's Mills are now grinding every day.
JAS. A. CLOSE.

The seven-year-old son of Mr. Jordan of Merriton was killed by a trolley car.

A handsome new Methodist church, costing \$12,000 was opened at Stony Creek.

Mr. C. J. MacGregor, deputy collector of customs at Stratford, is dead.

Mrs. A. T. Wood, widow of the late Senator Wood, died suddenly at Hamilton.

The Government are calling for tenders for a direct steamship line to Mexico.

Strawberry plants in the Niagara district were badly injured by the severe weather.

Lawn Mowers from \$2.25 to \$8.50 at
BOYLE & SON.

A Sunday car service was inaugurated between Brantford and Paris last Sunday.

Dr. Reginald Henwood, one of the most prominent physicians of Brantford, is dead.

George Santry, a Chatham boy hurt on the railway a few days ago, died from his injuries.

Guelph Retail Merchants' Associations have decided to give their clerks a half holiday during July and August.

Try Carnafac Stock food for to fatten your hogs. It will do it quicker than anything else. For sale at
GREY LION STORES.

The C.P.R. Steamship Line have made a contract to carry 15,000 tons of lead ore from the Kooteney mines to England.

By the upsetting of a sailboat near Ottawa, Romeo Cougeon was drowned. Two other occupants of the boat got ashore.

Mr. H. C. Keffer, formerly of Toronto, and Mrs. Hugh McDougall were drowned at Virden, Man., by the upsetting of a skiff containing seven persons.

Chief Detective Murray captured Jas. M. Sims, who is wanted for horse stealing, after a twelve-days' chase through Michigan, and has brought his prisoner to Canada.

Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Lawn Hose, Shears, Nozzles, Sprays, Menders, at
BOYLE & SON.

Buffalo Moths

—AND—

Bed Bugs

cannot live where our

Bug Exterminator is used
25c a Bottle

at The Red Cross Drug Store

Screen Doors and Windows. Hand-some designs.

MADODE & WILSON.

William Camb, farm laborer in Dereham township, was struck by lightning and killed.

As a result of the depression caused by the war thousands of Russian workmen are idle.

General Hutton, commander of the Australian militia, is again at loggerheads with the Commonwealth Government.

Fifty-three Filipino employees of the United States Military Government on the Island of Mindanao were murdered by rebels.

Twenty-seven additional poolrooms in New York were raided by the police and the telegraph and telephone instruments taken out.

Business men of London have decided to organize a fire insurance company on the mutual cash plan, and \$900,000 of insurance has been pledged.

Wedding and Birthday Gifts.

The wedding season is coming on. We have an endless variety of new high class goods to select gifts from

Cut Glass Sterling Silver Fancy Clocks Fancy Chinaware Art Vases

Also the staple lines, knives, forks and spoons.
You can supply your wants from our stock.

F. W. SMITH & BRO.,
Napance Jewellery Store.

At The Plaza
**BARBER SHOP and
CIGAR STORE.**
Your Custom Solicited.
Tel. 89. **A. WILLIS.**

The Dominion Liner Vancouver ran aground on the Matane banks, near Father Point, but was released ten minutes later.

Clara Roedding, the fourteen-year-old daughter of Mr. J. H. Roedding of Tillsonburg, slipped off a beam into the water and was drowned.

The body of the late late H.C. Keffer, drowned in the Assinaboine on Saturday evening, was recovered near the shore in about five feet of water.

The New York Journal has found out that Dullman, serving a life sentence in Kingston penitentiary for the attempt to dynamite the Welland canal, is a bank cashier, who disappeared from Philadelphia two years before the outrage. The name Dullman was assumed, the man not wishing his identity made known. His family are wealthy and they wish the matter kept secret. They say no attempt will be made by them to secure his release. Dullman has a wife and grown up family, all of whom are well married.

WOOL. WOOL, WOOL.

We wish everyone, especially our OLD CUSTOMERS, who have Wool to sell, to NOTE the FACT that we are in the market

This Year,
Cash or Trade.

We expect to be in our store, Smith's Old Jewellery Stand, Grange Block in about 10 days. Our stock will be replete in all the lines usually carried, and in addition thereto

Scotch and English Tweeds,
Plain and Fancy Worsteds,
Men's Furnishings, &c.

New and Up-to-Date Goods.

Lonsdale Woolen Mills.

am leaving town. Apply E. H. Astine on premises. 21-b-p

WILTON.

Harvey Simmons, Petroler, is visiting friends here. He came on Wednesday to attend the funeral of his father, John Simmons.

Rev. W. T. G. Brown will preach here next Sunday morning, and at Violet re-opening services in the afternoon and evening.

Three calves belonging to Guy Simmons, John W. Babcock, and William Frink, were found dead of black leg Saturday morning in their pasture on Guy Simmons' farm. A large bonfire was built and the bodies burnt in the afternoon.

Roy Gallagher is ill.
J. B. Sanderson has placed a fine 'new organ in the home of James Wallace, and a piano at Thomas Caton's.

Charles Neilson, with little son Shibley, is spending the 24th, with his sister, Mrs. C. W. Bulloch, Lyn.

Mrs. and Miss Paterson, Harrowsmith, spent Sunday at L. L. Gallagher's, and Mr. and Mrs. and Mrs. John Gallagher, Harrowsmith, at R. Miller's.

Charles Babcock and family, Westbrook, visited Mrs. Thomas Wallace on the 24th.

Fishing Tackle.

Steel poles, jointed and common bamboo poles, reels, lines, trolling spoons, flies, landing nets, etc. In fact everything needed for fishing, for sale at
WALES' GREY LION HARDWARE.

STRATHCONA.

The farmers are seeding, and planting is the order of the day.

The paper mills are running again, the familiar sound of the whistle being heard for the first time in months, on Tuesday morning.

Arch Darlington took a business trip to Marlbank on Monday last.

Mrs. Files and daughter, Mrs. Hugh Kelly, are visiting friends in Arden this week.

John Winters, Bay of Quinte agent spent Sunday at his home in York.

A number of our citizens attended the celebration in Kingston on the 24th.

Chas. Truscott, of Harrowsmith, called on friends here on Tuesday.

Miss Flossie Dunlop, of Napance, spent the 24th with friends here.

Chas. Thompson and wife spent Sunday with friends in Deseronto.

The fishing season has opened and general big catches have been made and big fish stories are in order now.

Mrs. Thos. Cavanagh, of Brownville, N. Y., spent last week in this village the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McGuire.

G. F. Madden and Roy Lott, spent Sunday with friends in Moscow.

Haken Antonsen, of Moscow, spent the 24th with friends in this place.

Mrs. Rook, of Madoc, is the guest of Mrs. G. Rook, this week.

John Tompkins is improving his house by giving it a new coat of paint.

The 24th passed off very quietly in this place, the small boy and his bunch of fire-crackers was much in evidence.

Wm. Fox took a business trip to Marlbank on Monday.

Colters and Shares for plows for sale at
GREY LION HARDWARE.

NEWBURGH.

It is many years since our little village has had such a sad accident as that which occurred Monday morning. Absalom Husband, who has had the contract for years for supplying the cement works at Strathcona with sand, in company with Robert Sweet, started for the sand pit near the cemetery about 7 a. m. They were taking the sand from a pit which apparently had been dug under the bank, for suddenly the bank above became loosened and a huge rock weighing 600 pounds, rolled down the embankment with terrific force. When about half way down the incline, it suddenly turned and striking Mr. Husband in the back pinned him to the wheel. The blow was fatal and the unfortunate man turning to his comrade said "Billy I believe I am dying." These were the only words he uttered. Mr. Stickney ran immediately to Stickney's for aid and W. Stevenson went for Dr. Beeman. But the sufferer was beyond human aid, and by the time the doctor arrived Mr. Husband was dead. The body was taken to T. A. Dunwoody's undertaking rooms and prepared for burial. It was then taken to his home at eleven o'clock. The accident cast a gloom over the whole village and the sympathy of the entire community goes

arrangements as to the evening entertainment in the park are not yet complete, but this information will be given to the public later.

Caught at the First Trial.

Mr. Cleverly—I have a great joke on my wife. I've just bought her a hat for \$5 and had it sent home with a fifteen dollar mark on it. She'll never know the difference. Mrs. Cleverly (later)—Harold, dear, I guess I would better buy my own hats after this. I could have done a good deal better for \$15. You've been awfully cheated. Why, I saw this very same hat in the window with a five dollar mark on it.

Double Measure of Joy.

"But your hero and heroine get married in the middle of the story. How do you expect the public to keep on being interested in a book like that?"
"Ah," said the new author, "but they get divorced in the last chapter and live happily ever after. So, you see the reader is made twice glad for one price of admission!"

The Hatter's Comment.

"How gracefully young Skivett raises his hat."
"I wish he could raise the price of the hat half as gracefully."

Fell Into Luck.

Artist—What a beautiful place this is! I suppose you came here for the view? Old Lady—No, I wasn't consulted. I was born here.

Discolored Baths.

To clean and remove all stains from the enamel rub well with rough salt moistened with vinegar. This will clean equally well enameled pots and pans, no matter how burned or discolored.

The Cradle.

The poetical Greek name for cradle & the same as the name of the winnowing fan or basket, the traditional cradle of the Infant Bacchus.

Chinese Tops.

Some of the tops with which the Chinese amuse themselves are as large as barrels. It takes three men to spin one, and it emits a sound that can be heard several hundred yards away.

Japanese Ships.

In Japanese the word "mitkasa" indicates a warship and "maru" a ship of commerce.

Drug Stores In Sweden.

Patent medicines are never sold in the apothecary shops of Sweden. The government limits the number of these shops, and there are only 350 in the whole country, Stockholm, with a population of 300,000, having only twenty-two.

Swallows In Palestine.

In Palestine the swallows are allowed not only the freedom of the houses and living rooms, but of the mosques and tombs, where they build their nests and rear their young.

Hardly.

"A nice husband, you are!" said madam in a passion. "You care less about me than about those pet animals of yours. Look what you did when your poodle, Azor, died." Husband (quietly)—Well, I had him stuffed. Wife (exasperated)—You wouldn't have gone to that expense for me—not you indeed!

More Prosaic Than It Seemed.

She—What is your business? He—I'm an inspector of ruins. She—How romantic! He—Well, hardly. I'm an insurance adjuster.

reels. Twenty-seven additional poolrooms in New York were raided by the police and the telegraph and telephone instruments taken out.

Business men of London have decided to organize a fire insurance company on the mutual cash plan, and \$200,000 of insurance has been pledged.

Hector Cooper of Oshawa and Eugene Gagnon, Bale St. Paul, Quebec, two students at the Ontario College, Guelph, were drowned while canoeing in the Speed.

Messrs John H. Thompson and R. P. Foster, promising business men of St. John, N.B. were drowned by their boat upsetting in Oromocto Lake. Mr. E. P. Stavert, who was with them, swam half a mile through a heavy sea to the shore.

A full supply of flour, Cream of the west, 1 car of victor and corn oil food. A large stock of all kinds of cereal foods, which will be sold at cost price. Bibby's cream equivalent oil cake. Flaxseed for calves. A full stock of shorts. Groceries, one price to all.
E. LOYST.

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Eggs for Hatching.
Buff Wyandottes and White Rocks,
fancy fowls. \$1.00 per setting. Enquire
of A. E. PAUL,
East-Ward Book Store.

Pay Your Taxes.
Take notice that all unpaid taxes must
be paid at once as the Collector's roll must
be returned. WM. RANKIN, Collector.
Police Office, Town Hall. 23b.

East End Barber Shop.
is the best place in town for a first-class
shave or an up-to-date hair cut. We also
carry a good stock of cigars and cigarettes.
We aim to please our customers. Give us
a call. J. N. OSBORNE Prop.
Agent for illustrated Buffalo Times.

Picturesque Edition.
This week we received an illustrated
edition of the Kingston News-Times. It
is an eight page edition, and gives a pic-
turesque description of the city, its promi-
nent business men, and its industries.
The mechanical part of it is quite tasty,
and is a credit to the News-Times.

Hit by a Rock and Killed.
The Kingston Whig of Monday says:
Absalom Husband, of Newburgh, while
engaged in loading sand at the sand pit
Monday morning was struck by a large
rock that had become loosened above him,
and, fatally injured. Dr. Beeman was
summoned, but the unfortunate man was
beyond aid and died in ten minutes.

Notice to Oddfellows.
The members of Napanee Lodge, No. 86,
I.O.O.F., will please take notice that
the regular meeting held Tuesday night last
was adjourned from that date until this
Friday evening at 8 p.m. The nomination
of officers for the ensuing term, and other
important business will be transacted, and
a full attendance is requested.

A Contemptable Trick.
Friday evening Ray Kingsbury had a
pair of extension handles stolen from off
his bicycle. The wheel was standing in
the hallway leading up to Mr. John Eng-
lish's law office, and as the hallway is
rather dark the thief took advantage of it
to commit the theft. Chief Rankin has
the matter in hand and will make it warm
for the thief if caught.

Injured at Picton.
An unfortunate accident befell Mr. D.
W. Allison, of Adolphustown, at Picton,
on Tuesday, May 24th. He was crossing
the race track, and was making his way
towards the balloon, which was being pre-
pared for an ascension, when he was knock-
ed down by a horse and rig. His shoulder
was badly bruised and his head cut, besides
receiving a bad shaking up generally. His
many friends who will be sorry to learn of
his accident will be greatly pleased to
learn that he is improving nicely and that
no serious results are anticipated.

Resolution.
At the Annual meeting of the Napanee
District, held on May 17th, it was moved
by Rev. D. Ba four, and seconded by Rev.
Enos Farnsworth, that, Whereas Rev. D.
C. Day, who has labored successfully on
the Wilton Circuit for the past four years,
has been transferred to the Manitoba Con-
ference we desire to place on record our
appreciation of him as our earnest preacher
of the gospel and a faithful pastor, and
we pray the great Head of the church to
continue to bless his labors and make
them very successful in the wide West.

Town Deserted Victoria Day.
Tuesday the town assumed a Sunday
appearance, a great number of the citizens
having taken in the Victoria Day celebra-
tions at Picton and Kingston. The Fore-
sters excursion on the steamer Ella Ross, to
Picton, was well patronized and quite a
number took the early morning train for
Kingston. The noon train also carried a
small contingent of pleasure seekers to
Kingston. At night as dusk began to
settle over our quiet little town the "home
birds" indulged in a celebration of their
own. From all parts of the town the snap
of the fire cracker could be heard, and the
sky was continually illuminated with aerial
fireworks of all kinds.

Victoria Day at Picton.
Picton's celebration this year was a great
success from every point of view. Every
one of Picton's loyal citizens hung out their
flags big and small, while the principal

MADILL BROS.

Strikingly Beautiful

Is the universal verdict of those who have seen our splendid display of dainty wash-
able blouses. The taste displayed this season in the putting together of Ladies'
Waists excel all previous efforts. People come here past all other stores because our
styles are different. There are other reasons, but the element of style is a big factor
with this store. We are showing all the newest creations in Ladies White Organdie,
Lawn and Muslin Waists, every garment tailor-made and a perfect fitter. No use
trying to tell you about every article in this immense stock, so we just mention a few
of the lines in this department picked out here and there.

WHITE LAWN WAISTS.

Front made with box plait of fine
embroidery insertion and wide, hem-
stitched tucks. Collar cuffs and
back finished with wide hemstitched
tucks. Price..... 1.00

French Lawn Waists very dainty
and delicate,
tailored front and back with fine
tucks and mercerized trimming,
representing the Mexican hand drawn
work, with collar and cuff of fine
tucks. Price..... 1.50

Ladies' Muslin Waists of finest
quality of
white muslin, entire front and back
of handsomely embroidered lawn in
scalloped effect and pin tucks
Collar cuffs and sleeves trimmed to
match. Price..... 2.00

FINE INDIA LAWN WAISTS,

Sleeves, back, collar and cuffs
trimmed with 1/2 inch tucks. Front
alternately made of rows of insertion
beading and side plaits. A beauti-
ful garment. Price..... 2.50

Linen Lawn Waists of finest
quality
Front yoke and back made of fine
tucks and hand drawn medallions,
also a row of wide clumsy lace in-
sertion around front and sleeve.
Collar and cuffs of clumsy lace.
Price..... 3.00

Ladies' Persian Lawn Waists,
best quality, a full front of all over
embroidery, back and sleeves of pin
tucks and side plaits, with collar and
cuffs of fine tucks and embroi-
dery..... 4.00

Ladies' Night Gowns good cotton
mother hub-
bard styles, tucked yokes trimmed
with narrow lace hemstitched frills
and narrow embroidery, 50c, 60c.
and 75c

Ladies' Night Gowns better quali-
ties of fine
Nain sook and Cambric, in Empire
Low and V Neck styles, beautiful
trimming of finest laces and embroi-
bery, also beading silk ribbon and
all over embroidery or lace yokes \$1.50,
2.00, 2.50, 2.75, and 3.00. Other
styles at 75c, \$1.00 and 1.25

Corset Covers good, cotton, nain-
sook and Cambrics,
several styles low neck, fitted and full
fancy fronts — trimming finest lace
and embroidery insertion finished with
beading, silk ribbon and frills of lace
or embroidery, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.25
and 1.50

Ladies' White Skirts finest cam-
bric and
Nainsook, extra full umbrella styles,
deep lawn flounces, trimmed with
hemstitching, hemstitched tucks, rows
of lace or embroidery insertion over
dust ruffles, \$2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50 and
4.00. Others from 50c up.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS.

1000 yards of English Body Brussels, 27 inches wide, some with
borders to match, others without borders, a good assortment of patterns to
choose from in Crimson, Greens, Blues, Fawns, and other leading shades,
90c, \$1.00, 1.15, 1.25, and 1.35.

English Tapestry Carpets

1000 yards of English Tapestry, a full range, splendid wearing
colors, 45c, 50c, 65c, and 75c.

Swiss Curtains

A special line, fine white net, with heavy worked borders and
ends, length 3 1/2 yards. Price per pair \$3.50.

SUMMER GLOVES

LADIES' SILK GLOVES—Ladies'
2 clasp Silk Gloves, three rows of

40 SUMMER BLOUSES

50c. each.
Going on Sale Saturday,
JUNE 4th.

This lot represents a clearing of
odd lines and sizes. Odd lines have
to be treated in this way in order to
keep our stock clean. They are
nice summer patterns, but as stated
the sizes are broken. They originally
sold for \$1.00 and 2.50 each. To be
cleared Saturday, June 4th,

50 Cents Each.

Ladies' White Cotton

Indanwood

fireworks of all kinds.

Victoria Day at Picton.

Picton's celebration this year was a great success from every point of view. Every one of Picton's loyal citizens hung out their flags, big and small, while the principal street was gaily festooned with streamers and bunting. The programme of sports was successfully carried out. The following is the result of the races:

The named race for \$100, in which all Picton horses were entered was won by "Cassie Medium," owned by E. M. Herington, V. S. second money going to "Bonnie Brook," J. H. Allan; third to "Mand H," B. R. Hepburn. Best time for four heats was 1.11.

2 50 Class, \$150, half mile heats—1st Frettie Wright, W. J. Gibson, Gananoque; 2nd, Star Walker, Alex. Hayes, Belleville; 3rd, Sidney Jack, ch. g., D. Lake, Napanee. Best time for six heats, 1.10.

2 20 Class, \$200, mile heats.—1st, Mand Wilkes, D. Lake, Napanee; 2nd, Sam Rysdyke, James Bean, V. S.; Gananoque; 3rd, Laura G., W. J. Gibson, Gananoque. Best time for three heats, was 2.24.

During the first heat of the 2.20 class race, "Nellie Bay," owned by C. Hambly, Napanee, kicked the right wheel of the sulky and completely smashed it.

Dog Race, \$15, half mile heats—1st, James Hudgin's dog; 2nd C. Way's dog, "Rover" and J. Taylor's dog.

During the afternoon a balloon ascension was made by Prof. Williard, New York. He landed safely in a back yard some three blocks from the park, while the balloon fell in the bay just below the lower dock.

PARKER FOUNTAIN PEN,
at POLLARD'S BOOKSTORE

CHANGE THE NAME

It is an old cry in Kingston that the name of our city should not be linked with that of the Penitentiary. Outsiders often get the idea into their heads that Kingston is the Penitentiary, and that the Penitentiary is Kingston. To verify such a statement a little incident which happened of late can be quoted. A young clergyman was on his way from Toronto to Kingston. Arriving at Napanee a crusty old fellow, who evidently had not travelled much, clamored aboard the train and sat down beside the meek and very mild young minister. All was silence for a moment. Then up spake the old gentleman: "Pray, young man, where are you going?"

The minister turned about quickly. "To Kingston, Sir," said he.

The old man's face grew pale. "Now, laddie," he began, laying his hand sympathetically on the clergyman's shoulder. "I don't want to be inquisitive, but may I ask—what—ye were sent down for?"

The clergyman's funeral will be announced in due form.—Kingston News-Times.



Shower-Proof-Coats.

We have just secured 24 of these Coats, in Dark Oxford Gray patterns. They were worth regularly \$10.00 and we are now offering them at

—\$8.00—

Men's STRAW HATS

Fancy Straws, in all the Latestest Shapes.

Sailors from 25c. to \$2.00.

The NEWEST thing in Straws at \$1.50 and \$2.00.

C. A. GRAHAM & CO.

SUMMER GLOVES

NEW ARRIVALS—latest patterns and most desirable styles for this season, Ladies Swede Lisle Gloves, colors fawns and greys, 2 dome fasteners 35c. to 50c.

LADIES' COTTON GLOVES—Jersey wrist, colors fawns and greys, 15c.

LADIES' TAFFETA AND LISLE GLOVES—grusseted between fingers, colors black and white, 35c.

LADIES' MILANESE GLOVES—2 dome fasteners, double stitched inserted thumb, gusseted between fingers with three rows stitching on backs. Black, 50c. and 75c. White 40c.

Ladies' open work Lisle, white only, 15c. and 25c.

LADIES' SILK GLOVES—Ladies' 2 clasp Silk Gloves, three rows of silk stitching on backs and a double stitched inserted thumb, come in white, grey and black .50c. and 75c.

LADIES' OPEN WORK FANCY SILK GLOVES—double stitched inserted thumb double weave, hemmed wrist, gusseted between fingers, come in solid black and white only 50c.

Ladies' White Cotton Underwear.

A complete range of Ladies' white and unbleached Cotton Underwear, with high or low neck, long or short sleeves, fancy trimming, prices 5c, 8c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c and upwards.

Also a line of Lisle Silk 35c to 75c.

Don't Forget Sale of Manufacturers' Samples SATURDAY, MAY 24th.

Friday Remnant Sale Day
MAY 27th.

Special lines of Boys' good heavy, ribbed, seamless, black, Cotton Hose, fast colors 15c. to 25c.

NAPANEE'S MOST MODERN STORE.

Dog Lost.

White Fox Terrier, one black ear, and black spot on back of head, short tail. Finder will please return same to
21-a C. M. VANALSTINE.

F. S. Scott's Barber Shop.

There is nothing more enjoyable than a first-class shave, and you are always sure of getting it here, as we employ nothing but first-class employees. Shop, first door west of Royal Hotel. F. S. Scott, Proprietor.

A. J. Willis is having his barber shop, on John street, thoroughly renovated and when completed will make an ideal place of business. The walls are being papered with a handsome red ingrain paper and the woodwork, etc., is being painted white.

The Picton Gazette says:—It is at length gratifying to know that the business men have at length awakened up to a matter repeatedly pointed out, as to the necessity of looking after trade matters. On Tuesday night a deputation waited upon the Town Council for the purpose of obtaining a grant in aid of the establishment of a ferry at Glenora, in order to afford the people of Adolphustown better opportunities to reach Picton. Each member of the deputation, in turn, addressed the council, pointing out the different phases of the situation, and the necessity which existed for the people of that township to have better accommodation for reaching the town. The Council adjourned to give the Town Solicitor time to look into the legality of granting a bonus to aid the project. There was not a quorum present at the hour of opening, last night, and an adjourned meeting will take place in a few days to consider the matter.

Church of England Notes. PARISH OF CAMDEN.

Trinity Sunday, May 29th, at 11 a.m., at St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, the following gentlemen will be ordained Priests: R. B. Blagrove, B.A., J. C. Dixon, R. W. Irvine, B.A., J. E. Lindsay, B.A., C. Masters, B.A., J. Stanton R. S. Wilkinson; and the following gentlemen—Deacons, Herbert Woodcock, B.A., W. E. Kidd, B.A., C. R. De Pencier, B.A., and Hilyard Smith. Holy communion will be celebrated in St. Anthony's, Yarker, with special intention, Sunday May 29, at 8.45 a.m., also at St. Luke's, Camden East, at 11 a.m. Service at St. John's, Newburgh at 7 p.m.; and Yarker, at 8 p.m. All communicants are requested to attend.

Salt.

When buying get the best. We have the celebrated Windsor Salt at \$1.40 a barrel at WALES' GREY LION GROCERY.

From one to six inches of snow fell in Montana and the American Northwest Territories.

It is claimed that a leper has been cured at the New Orleans lazaretto, and that five more are on the way to complete recovery.

Mr. W. J. Jewell has secured the contract for a new carriage house and stable for Mr. W. T. Gibbard. He will also build a new dry kiln for the Furniture Co.

A Clever Reply.

Mme. de Maintenon once asked Lord Stair why it was that the affairs of government were so badly managed in France under a king and so well managed in England under a queen? "For that very reason," replied the English ambassador, "for when a man reigns the women rule him, and when a woman reigns she is ruled by men."

Gave Him Time.

"Judge," wailed the prisoner, "can't you give me a little time to think this thing over?"
"Certainly," replied the magistrate.
"Six months."

Anxious to Show It.

"Hasn't young Binks become suddenly religious? I see him at church every Sunday now."
"Yes. He's wearing his first silk hat."

Out Loud.

"Where's papa, Johnny?"
"He's upstairs asleep."
"Were you upstairs, dear?"
"No, ma'am."
"Then how do you know he's asleep?"
"I heard him doing it. He's sleeping out loud."

Something Especially Fine in Dinnerware.

Just to hand this week direct from the potteries, England, three crates of dinner ware in assorted sizes and decorations nothing ever before put on this market at as good value. Anyone expecting matchings kindly call.

THE COXALL CO.

In about a Month's Time
we expect to be back
in our new store.

We are showing a handsome line of Fabrics for spring and summer wear.

Quality, Style,
Fit,

and Workmanship guaranteed in every garment we make.

JAMES WALTERS.

The Merchant Tailor,
Napanee.

Harshaw Block, Upstairs, Entrance
next Phyn's Liquor Store.

The native tribes of South Africa, are displaying signs of unrest.

A subscription is being taken up in the Transvaal to send a team of Boers to the rifle meet at Baisley.

The dispute between France and the Matican culminated in the withdrawal of the French Ambassador.

The Japanese Consul-General in London gives figures showing that Japanese trade has not been greatly disturbed by the war.

Charles McLaughlin was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary at Calgary for horse-stealing.

A small sea serpent was seen in the waters of Burrard Inlet by well-known Vancouver citizens.

The best of grinding now done every day with millstones at Close's Mills.

JAS. A. CLOSE.

CASTORIA.
Bears the
Signature of
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Chas. H. Fletcher